





# Weinberger, Unimpressive at Home, Is Winning Friends Abroad as Reagan Apostle

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who has just completed a brief Middle East tour, won warm public praise from his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhak Rabin, praise that would have been unthinkable several years ago.

"We believe you're a friend, and you've proved it," Mr. Rabin said in a toast.

It was a measure of how far Mr. Weinberger has come in his job. Originally perceived as a good manager of the Pentagon but lacking in diplomatic experience, he is now viewed as unimpressive in explaining Pentagon policy to Congress. But he has developed increasing stature as an international representative of the Reagan administration.

Proof of his high diplomatic profile is that he was sent to the Middle East just before the U.S. elections.

Regarded suspiciously by Israelis when he took office, Mr. Weinberger has quietly delivered on his promises while continuing to support many U.S. policies toward Arab countries that Israel resents.

His understated style, which caused many

people to underestimate him, has proved an asset.

Speaking to reporters at a ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization last spring, for example, Joseph Luns, who then was secretary-general, accused the Dutch government of a lack of political leadership in selling the alliance's nuclear policies. On the same platform, Mr. Weinberger pointedly declined to join the public criticism.

"It was a typical Cap performance: no public hectoring, but steady, low-key pressure on the Dutch inside the meeting," said a European official. "This way he avoided the gaffe of appearing to interfere in Dutch politics."

This kind of performance was more than many allied governments expected in the early days of the Reagan administration. Gradually, Mr. Weinberger has gained a reputation among many allied officials as a stubborn but effective advocate of basic U.S. policies in a period of tense relations.

He is recognized as lacking the mastery of defense strategy of some predecessors, such as Harold Brown and James R. Schlesinger. But in the words of Mr. Luns, he has developed a "solid, respected working relationship with his European colleagues."

"He avoids making problems into rancorous issues," said a British minister who works with him. West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, said that Mr. Weinberger acted like a man dealing from a position of strength.

In the United States, Mr. Weinberger's performance at the Pentagon has prompted sharp criticism. He is "the least effective defense secretary" since World War II, according to Laurence I. Barrett, Time magazine's White House correspondent and the author of "Gambling With History," a study of the Reagan administration. In the view of Mr. Barrett and many others, Mr. Weinberger, touted as a budget-conscious administrator, has never tamed the Pentagon's military bureaucracy.

But Mr. Weinberger has emerged as the Reagan administration's most prominent diplomatic representative in Europe and Japan, where he overshadows Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

His clout in foreign policy has become visible enough to prompt rumors that Mr. Weinberger in a second Reagan administration might take over as secretary of state or head the National Security Council, with the other top diplomatic

job going to Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the outspoken U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick has provided the intellectual ammunition and public rhetoric for the Reagan administration's hard-line approach to world affairs. Mr. Weinberger, in contrast, has been a lawyer-manager with limited experience in international affairs.

Mr. Weinberger, 66, was a Harvard-educated San Francisco lawyer and then became finance director for Governor Ronald Reagan in California. In the Nixon administration, he served as budget director and then secretary of health, education and welfare. He then returned to California to work at the Bechtel Corp. under Mr. Shultz.

Mr. Weinberger's appeal for the allies, beyond his unassuming style, is based primarily on a single quality: the certainty that he speaks for President Reagan.

This means he can get things done, a European ambassador explained recently.

"The alliance was ready last spring to adopt a single design for a NATO trigger," he said. "Then at the last minute the United States stunned the allies when some agencies in Washington dissented. Weinberger was called and,

without waiting to consult anyone, he simply said 'sign on,' and a crisis never happened."

Many European officials noted that Mr. Weinberger had been reassuring because his attention to NATO affairs and frequent trips to Europe had offset statements by other U.S. officials that the Reagan administration was losing interest in Europe and turning toward Asia.

Mr. Weinberger conspicuously stood by Britain in the Falklands Islands conflict with Argentina when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick were adopting a more evenhanded position. This was noted by European officials, Mr. Luns reported.

Despite his good relations in Europe, some European express reservations. A West German official, calling Mr. Weinberger "a gifted amateur," wondered about his ability to manage a top diplomatic job.

"What he seems unable to do is to think himself into the shoes of an opponent," said a senior British official, referring to the Russians.

In Asia, Mr. Weinberger was assigned last year to make the top-level advance trip to China to set up Mr. Reagan's visit. On this trip, Mr. Weinberger also made a sudden detour after the terrorist attack on South Korean government officials during an official visit to Burma.

"He went back to steady them, to make sure they did not do anything crazy" toward North Korea, according to a U.S. official.

Middle East policy brought tensions between Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Shultz to a head, particularly over the use of U.S. troops in Lebanon. Mr. Shultz reportedly argued bitterly with Mr. Weinberger, accusing the Pentagon of foot dragging in projecting U.S. military force in Lebanon.

Mr. Weinberger defended his reluctance by saying that the forces needed clear and attainable political objectives, which he asserted were lacking in Lebanon. In the end, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops seemed to vindicate his initial position, Washington sources said.

## Discussion With Hussein

Mr. Weinberger ended his Middle East tour with a brief visit Wednesday to Jordan during which he and King Hussein discussed peace prospects in the region, Reuters reported from Amman.

Quoting a court spokesman, Jordanian state television said that during the meeting Hussein stressed the importance of peace in the region. Hussein also explained reaffirmed Jordan's desire to diversify its arms suppliers, according to the report.

## Chernenko Interview: U.S. Analysts Differ on Soviet Leader's Objectives

By Murray Marder  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Konstantin U. Chernenko has demonstrated that the Soviet Union, for its own purposes, shares an interest with President Ronald Reagan in curbing the acrimonious cross fire between the two superpowers and in displaying an eagerness to break out of the impasse between the two nations.

U.S. specialists have widely divergent views, however, about the objectives behind Mr. Chernenko's interview Tuesday with The Washington Post.

Many U.S. analysts see it primarily as a tactic to exploit the U.S. political scene before the foreign policy debate Sunday between Mr. Reagan and the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale, by focusing on concessions sought by the Kremlin to break the impasse on arms control.

From that perspective, the Soviet move confirms and extends the moderating process begun in meetings last month involving Mr. Reagan, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, but indicates no sign of a shift on substance.

In other analysts, however, the purposes were overwhelmingly centered on domestic Soviet concerns, and the U.S. election factor only peripheral.

From this outlook, a major objective of the interview was to strengthen Mr. Chernenko's position in the Soviet hierarchy amid great uncertainty about the state of the leadership by showing that he is in charge and can function on the world scene as spokesman for the collective leadership.

Some specialists saw a combination of these objectives.

Mr. Chernenko, acting as "chairman of the board" of the Soviet Politburo, was demonstrating that "the Soviet bear is not hibernating," contrary to the Reagan administration's contention that the Soviet Union has been incapacitated

ed by its frequent turnover in rulers, according to Dimitri K. Simes, a Soviet specialist for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Furthermore, "the Soviets are trying rather hard to make clear that they are willing to resume the arms-control process even without Soviet sources demand."

### NEWS ANALYSIS

their previous conditions for the removal of American missiles from Europe," he said. The Chernenko interview was silent on that longstanding Soviet demand.

The Soviet leadership tried to transmit a similar message to the Reagan administration in a Pravda interview with Mr. Chernenko published Sept. 2, Mr. Simes said.

At that time, Mr. Chernenko emphasized the four prime issues that were repeated in the carefully formulated written responses given The Post on Tuesday. All require movement by the United States.

They are: agreement on preventing militarization of outer space, accepting a mutual freeze on nuclear

weapons, U.S. ratification of the 1974 and 1976 test-ban treaties and a U.S. pledge against first use of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chernenko's message in September was coupled with caustic criticism of the United States for attempting to force "great-power ambitions" on the world "with the help of raw military force."

Tuesday's interview, however, included no similar denunciations but instead put unusual emphasis on opportunities that could open up if the United States moved on any of the four principal issues.

Soviet sources portray that as an open-ended inducement to the United States to display even minimal evidence of readiness to break the deadlock on nuclear arms-control and outer-space negotiations. From the U.S. standpoint, however, the movement sought appears totally one-sided.

A U.S. official said that while the Soviet position was that "it is possible" to move forward if there was agreement "at least on one of the essential questions," the Soviet formula, he said, offered "no assurance" of that.

Other U.S. analysts suggested that it was unrealistic to expect the Soviet Union to go further at this stage.

In either case, however, under these circumstances, U.S. thinking is dominated by a skeptical outlook on Soviet intentions, namely, that the Soviet position reflected by Mr. Chernenko is welcome as a change in tone but not in substance.

Robert C. McFarlane, President Reagan's national security adviser, saw the "more positive tone" as "a basis for hope," which, compared with some interpretations inside the administration, was a characterization of guarded optimism.

If the Soviet Union expected a more forthcoming response from the administration, that is another measure of the gulf between the two nations about what each should deliver to surmount the great barriers between them.

## Chernenko Gaze U.S. A 'Lie-Detector Test'

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A senior Soviet diplomat said Thursday that President Konstantin U. Chernenko's proposals for improving U.S.-Soviet relations were like "a lie-detector test" for the U.S. government.

"We see in them a sort of litmus test of the sincerity of the United States when they say they are willing to improve relations," the Soviet deputy representative, Richard Ovinikov, said.

He added: "Lie-detector tests are popular in this country. You could regard these proposals as a lie-detector test."

## U.S. Was Reportedly Aware Of Bombing Plans in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

high-level contacts in the Iranian government. Mr. Hamiz was paid \$50,000 as part of the operation supporting the 1983 bombing at marine headquarters in Beirut in October last year that killed 241 servicemen, according to intelligence reports.

Mr. Hamiz is closely associated with Hussein Musawi, a leader of one faction of Shiite militants in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Mr. Musawi's cousin, Abu Haydar Musawi, was involved in obtaining the pickup truck used in the marine bombing, according to intelligence reports. He heads his cousin's group, called Hussein Suicide Commandos, the reports said.

Intelligence has also established the identity of the driver of the van that carried the explosives in the most recent bombing. The driver apparently had two or three aliases, but officials said he has been traced to the militant Shiite movement called Hezbollah, or Party of God, which previously has been identified as the group responsible for the attack.

The group is a loose confederation. Sources this week cautioned that intelligence data, though concrete and believed to be reliable, was not strong enough to make a case in court.

In January the Israelis arrested 12 guerrillas, including some members of the Hezbollah, and obtained documents, money, operational structures and target information. But it is difficult for outsiders to get good information from the militant Shiite movements, particularly in advance.

This uncertainty, according to sources, is a major reason the Reagan administration has decided not to retaliate.

## Druze Forces Fight Army Near Beirut

United Press International

BEIRUT — Lebanese Army and Druze militiamen battled with heavy artillery Thursday in the hills east of Beirut.

The fighting accompanied heightened political tension in Beirut, where officials said a scheduled cabinet meeting Saturday could be canceled following Muslim calls to the Christian-dominated cabinet to grant equal power.

Few details were available, but reports said the Druze gunners were shelling an army position at Souk al-Gharb, seven miles (11 kilometers) southeast of Beirut and nearby Dahr al-Wahsh on the Damascus highway.

The reports said the army was laying heavy artillery fire on the Druze-controlled villages of Bhamdoun and Aitah. No casualty figures were available.

## Budget Bid By Pentagon

(Continued from Page 1)

dispute, Congress approved the \$29.9 billion for 1985.

But Mr. Weinberger was said to be seeking to return military budgeting to the pattern set in the Senate compromise in March, rather than accepting the lower figure approved by Congress as a new base from which to calculate increases.

Several Republican and Democratic officials on Capitol Hill, as well as administration officials, suggested that Mr. Weinberger would not enjoy a "honeymoon" with Congress even if Mr. Reagan won by a large margin.

They contended that the issues, especially over the budget and the deficit, had become too intense. Moreover, several said, personal friction has built up between many members of Congress and Mr. Weinberger.

"There's a Chinese wall between Congress and the Pentagon," said a Republican congressional official. An administration official agreed, asserting that Mr. Weinberger's "credibility has waned."

Congress has approved about \$1 trillion in military spending since Mr. Reagan took office. A large portion of that has been spent in the years in which it was authorized. But much still remains to be spent.

An aircraft carrier costing nearly \$4 billion, for instance, takes eight years to build. But the program requires only a small amount in the early years. As time passes, however, the bills become due.

Congressional officials said that another bitter issue in the next Congress would be the president's strategic defense initiative, the space-weapon program for which the administration plans to request \$3.8 billion, about double the amount approved this year.



HERO'S RETURN — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, returned Thursday from New York to a jubilant welcome in Johannesburg. "God is saying to us, He is on our side," the clergyman told more than 200 people who greeted him.

## Mozambique Truce Plans Appear to Be Faltering

PRETORIA — South Africa

said Thursday that attempts to implement a cease-fire between Mozambique and its anti-Communist insurgents were continuing and had no comment on rebel threats to break off the negotiations.

Evo Fernandes, general secretary of the Mozambique National Resistance, earlier criticized Mozambique government statements that it would over negotiate with the rebels.

He said Thursday that there was no point resuming South African-mediated cease-fire talks until the government's attitude was clarified.

Mr. Fernandes said from Paris in a telephone conversation with Reuters in Lisbon that the rebels had canceled a meeting of a joint peace commission that had been scheduled for Wednesday.

The government and the Mozambique National Resistance agreed this month "in principle" to stop fighting, and held three days of talks last week on how to implement a cease-fire.

Since then, however, President Samora Machel of Mozambique has warned that his country would never negotiate politically with

what he called "kidnappers, bandits and criminals," a reference to the resistance movement.

Last weekend, Jacinto Veloso, the chief Mozambique negotiator and economic affairs minister, was quoted by the Mozambique press agency, AIM, as saying that "military action continues to be the main priority in the struggle against armed bandits."

He said such action would continue while the talks lasted.

Mr. Fernandes, who attended previous meetings in Pretoria but who is traveling in Europe, said: "Veloso's remarks and attitude are of major importance for the future of the talks, and until Fretilim gives us an explanation we will not return to the negotiations."

Fretilim is the Mozambique ruling party.

The South African deputy foreign minister, Louis Nel, told United Press International that the "peace process is still continuing."

But he added: "In view of the extremely sensitive nature of this process, I prefer to not comment on any statements by members of the various parties or to give further details."

(UPI, Reuters)

## 8 Are Killed in Sicily; Police Link Deaths to Mafia War

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

ROME — Eight persons were shot dead at a Palermo stable Thursday in what police say was a settling of scores in a Mafia gang war.

The authorities said that the killing was one of the biggest in Sicily's series of gang wars.

Police said that they believed the killings took place at about 4 A.M. The bodies were found several hours later after the police were alerted by an anonymous telephone call.

All of those killed were between the ages of 20 and 30. At least three had police records and all eight were suspected by police of having connections with organized crime.

The authorities said that more than the eight may have been shot. When the police arrived, the father of one of the dead was trying to take away his son's body. The police were making inquiries at hospitals to see if others may have escaped the shootings alive.

Five bodies were found inside the stable and three outside.

The stables are in a tough Palermo neighborhood under the control of a Mafia group led by Filippo Marchese.

Mr. Marchese was reportedly named by Tommaso Buscetta, the organized crime figure whose cooperation with the authorities led to the issuance of 366 arrest warrants in Italy and dozens more in the United States at the end of last month, as one of the main leaders of the Mafia in Palermo.

The Italian news agency ANSA quoted Giovanni Falcone, the magistrate leading the investigations spurred by the Buscetta revelations, as saying that the killings could not have taken place without the approval of the "commission" that runs the Sicilian Mafia.

Police theorized that the killings could be part of a settling of scores growing out of a horse-race betting racket. But the authorities also said that the murders might be part of a broader gang dispute.

At least three of those killed were members of the Quarnirochi family and another was related to the family by marriage. Police were trying to determine the family's crime connections and interests.

The gang war was at least indirectly responsible for Mr. Buscetta's confession, since he was affiliated with groups that lost the struggle for control of Sicilian organized crime. Mr. Buscetta's testimony has implicated the vicious groups in a variety of criminal acts, including murders of public officials.

The Marchese crime family is believed by authorities to have been split by the gang war and the area under Mr. Marchese's control has been the scene of many killings.

## Iran Reports An Offensive Against Iraq

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran threw its troops against Iraqi positions in the mountainous central sector of their war front Thursday in an offensive designed to protect border villages from Iraqi artillery fire, official sources said.

Tehran radio said that hundreds of Iraqi troops had been killed or wounded and that more than 100 had been captured in the attack, which it said began shortly before midnight Wednesday.

In Tehran, the Iranian press agency, IRNA, said the Iraqis were retreating, leaving behind artillery and 20 wrecked tanks. It said Iranian troops had wiped out parts of an Iraqi infantry brigade and command battalion.

In Baghdad, in contrast, Iraq said it had repulsed an Iranian attack in the central sector, inflicting heavy casualties.

A communiqué from the Iraqi high command said that Iranian forces launched a three-pronged attack early Thursday over a 12-mile (20-kilometer) front in the mountainous area 75 miles east of Baghdad.

Iraq said late Thursday that its forces killed 923 Iranian troops during the attack in the central sector. The Baghdad communiqué said Iraqi troops were continuing to inflict heavy blows on the Iranians.

Iran said the aim of its attack was to protect villages north of the town of Dehloran from sporadic Iraqi attacks and artillery fire.

According to Iran, the fighting began with an Iraqi attack Wednesday on the southern front, about 40 miles north of the devastated Iranian port of Khorramshahr.

Iran said it repulsed the attack with artillery fire. IRNA said many Iraqis were killed or wounded in the Iranian counterattack.

Sources close to the Iraqi authorities said they thought the Iranians were trying to divert Iraqi attention from the southern front, where, according to some reports, Iran has massed 250,000 troops.

Witnesses in Iraq have reported huge columns of Iraqi armor heading south, and reports from Baghdad and Tehran have indicated that a fresh battle in that sector of the four-year war is likely soon. Iran launched a major offensive in the area in February, gaining some territory.

But he added: "In view of the extremely sensitive nature of this process, I prefer to not comment on any statements by members of the various parties or to give further details."

Meanwhile, Iran said that it would release 74 disabled Iraqi prisoners of war Saturday in a unilateral gesture apparently arranged without the International Red Cross.

The Red Cross representative in Tehran, Frederick Maurice, said the number was far short of the 800 Iraqis who, according to Red Cross inspectors, would satisfy the repatriation conditions of the Geneva Convention.

■ Iraqi Strength Growing  
Drew Middleton of The New York Times reported earlier from New York:

Western intelligence and military analysts reviewing the positions of Iran and Iraq say new figures issued this week show that Iraq's heavy weapons have increased substantially over the last year.

Iraqi fortifications have also improved, they said, making a successful Iranian offensive unlikely.

Iraqi strength in heavy tanks has almost doubled in the last year to 4,820 vehicles from 2,360, according to the new figures, issued by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

This, according to the analysts, is the result of deliveries of Soviet tanks, including new T-72s, Iran took at about 1,000, and Western analysts estimate that of these, only about 700 are ready for combat.

A similar imbalance exists in air power, according to the analysts. A fleet of Soviet MiG-23s, 25s and 27s and of French Mirage F-1s has raised the strength of the Iraqi Air Force to 580 aircraft today from 330 a year ago, they said. Iran now deploys at the most 90 aircraft, of which perhaps 60 are combat planes.

In heavy guns Iraq has the advantage over Iran by 3,500 to 1,000, the analysts said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### IRA Says It Will Renew Bomb Attacks

DUBLIN (AP) — The outlawed Irish Republican Army was quoted Thursday as pledging to renew its attacks on the British government after its unsuccessful assassination attempt last week at the annual Conservative Party conference in Brighton.

"There will always be attacks in Britain against those responsible for the oppression of our people," an IRA source was quoted as saying in the Republican News, which reflects the views of Sinn Féin, the IRA's legal political arm.

"We will pick the time and the place carefully but we are hardly going to give notice," the unidentified source was quoted as saying. The source added that last Friday's bombing, which killed four persons and injured 32, exposed the vulnerability of Britain's security network.

### Chinese-Soviet Talks Open in Beijing

BEIJING (Reuters) — Chinese and Soviet negotiators opened talks Thursday on normalizing ties.

The negotiations are taking place after a meeting at the United Nations in New York last month between Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, and Wu Xueqian, the Chinese foreign minister, who said that they both wanted to improve relations.

Both sides refused to discuss Thursday's opening session, but Chinese leaders have already said they expect no breakthroughs. "We are not going to comment on the talks," an official at the Soviet Embassy said. "We cannot say anything."

### UN Rejects Iran Bid to Unseat Israel

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The General Assembly has rejected an attempt by Iran to challenge Israel's credentials in the assembly. It was Iran's third attempt in three years to unseat Israel.

The vote on a Danish move to kill the Iranian effort was 80 to 41, with 22 abstentions. Last year, in a similar action, the vote was 79 to 43, with 19 abstentions.

Samir Shihabi, the Saudi Arabian delegate, said after the vote that some Arab countries had tried to dissuade Iran from challenging Israel because they knew there were not enough votes to win. He said they argued that the "time is not yet convenient." However, he added that "one day it will be." He said he hoped Israel did not have "the mistaken belief that it was welcome" in the assembly.

### UNESCO Puts Off U.S. Report Debate

PARIS (AP) — The 51-nation Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization decided Thursday not to discuss a report by the General Accounting Office of the U.S. Congress until a final version of the report is formally presented by the United States.

Winding up a debate, Georges-Henri Dumont of Belgium said it was pointless to discuss a report that did not exist officially and a request for a special session of the board that had not been made.

Monday, Jean Gerard, the U.S. ambassador to UNESCO, called for a special session next month to examine the GAO report. But she did not submit a formal resolution seeking such a meeting. Mr. Gerard said that a final version of the report might not be ready until early December, a month before the date the United States said it would withdraw from the organization unless major changes in programs, operating procedures and spending were carried out.

### Inquiry Is Ordered on CIA Manual

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan on Thursday ordered the Central Intelligence Agency and its Intelligence Oversight Board to investigate the CIA's production of a manual for Nicaragua rebels that says some Sandinist officials could be "neutralized" with the "selective use of violence."

"The administration has not advocated or condoned political assassination or any other attacks on civilians, nor will we," a White House statement said. It said Mr. Reagan had asked for an investigation by the CIA inspector-general. But a CIA spokesman said Inspector-General John Stein had been responsible for the Nicaragua operation, so another official would handle the investigation.

The move followed sharp criticism of the manual from congressmen. The chairman of intelligence committees in both House and Senate said they planned investigations. The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., called for the dismissal of the CIA director, William J. Casey.

### 3 in Durban Offer to Leave Consulate

LONDON (AP) — Donald Anderson, a member of the opposition British Labor Party, returning from a visit to South Africa, said Thursday three fugitives holed up in the British consulate in Durban would leave "immediately and voluntarily" if the South African government met one of three conditions.

He read a statement from the three dissidents, who said they would leave the consulate if the government lifted orders that they be detained without trial; guaranteed that those who have been detained not be banned; or guaranteed they could travel to New York to speak at the United Nations and return home.

The three, Archie Gumede, Billy Nair and Paul Davids, are leading members of the United Democratic Front,







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President François Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle, right, greeted designer Per Spook of Norway during a fashion reception at the Elysée Palace in Paris Wednesday night. Also present was Pierre Berger, center, president of the Association of French Fashion Houses.

French Fashions at the Elysée Palace  
Gray Flannel, Yellow Hair Mix at Mitterrand Reception

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French fashion took an institutional step forward Wednesday evening, when President François Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle, entertained a cross-section of about 450 fashion personalities, including designers, industrialists, models, actresses and painters.

The reception, held in the Elysée Palace, was a first for many of them, including Catherine Deneuve, who came with Yves Saint Laurent. Another actress, Isabelle Huppert, her hair dyed a startling canary-blonde, accompanied Thierry Mugler, wearing an example of his styles.

Princess Stéphanie of Monaco came with Dior's Marc Bohan, who is her boss. Anouk Aimée, actress and favorite model of Emanuel Ungaro, was there but the designer was not. And Ines de la Fressange, a top model, came wearing Chanel, but without Karl Lagerfeld, who designed that collection.

They were addressed by a friendly and welcoming president, whose motive was undoubtedly to emphasize "the marriage of art and industry." Also attending were Jack Lang, minister of culture, Edith Cresson, minister of trade, and Mr. Mitterrand, who wore a pale blue suit by the doyenne of French designers, Madame Grès.

Two years ago, Mr. Lang hosted a similar reception at the Louvre. Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged the contributions made by the fashion industry to the French econ-

omy. Some 230,000 people are employed in the industry, which records exports of 11 billion francs (\$1.2 billion) a year.

The president explained that his reception rooms were not used to hosting fashion designers and he did not seem to mind that some of them were dressed a bit loosely, bordering on the sloppy. Marthe Girbaud was wearing socks and sneakers, while Angelo Tiarazzi had on jeans under his blazer. Claude Montana came in his usual blouson and no tie.

The most outrageously dressed was Patrick Ménégoz, an assistant of fashion's enfant terrible, Jean Paul Gaultier, who came as "Thomson fatal," wearing a full-length skirt in front, which turned into pants in the back.

This nonchalance was all the more amusing in that members of the Socialist government, who dressed casually when they first came into power, reportedly were told to pull up their socks and now are looking more conservative.

Mr. Mitterrand walked up to Mr. Saint Laurent and asked him: "Look at me. Don't you notice anything? No? Well, it's too bad, because I'm dressed by you from head to toe." But then, as Mr. Saint Laurent noted, nothing looks more like a gray flannel suit than another gray flannel suit.

The Elysée event coincided with the showing of spring and summer collections in Paris. The shows began Thursday with Japanese collections, which failed to get the same attention they received two years

ago, when they were totally new in Paris.

The most noticeable trend so far, at both Comme des Garçons and Hiroko Koshino, is that the Japanese are trying to work themselves out of a palette dominated by black, navy and gray. The clothes are more an attitude, a way of being, rather than a way of looking. They are still big and loose, if not baggy.

The fundamental denial of beauty as Westerners know it is still there. The deliberate bizarreness of the no-hairdo hairdos and no-makeup makeup is still around. The odd accessories, including straw bird-nest hats and coils of black rubber necklaces, are also very evident. A sense of humor is still lacking.

But there are signs of a change. The Japanese are beginning to inject some color, beige and white mostly, into their clothes. And they are starting to show the shape of the body. Not much, just a little. Their models also no longer look like nether people from another planet, even if they are not quite femmes fatales yet.

## 20% of Police In Japan on Candy Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — More than 44,000 policemen, about one out of every five, were trying to crack the poisoned-candy case Thursday, a day after the deadline set by extortionists for planting more cyanide-laced sweets on supermarket shelves.

Detectives of the National Police Agency sifted through 1,101 tips on the identity of the extortionists but have not found a solid clue, a police spokesman said.

The search took place as police said 270 grams of cyanide, enough to kill 900 people, were stolen from a suburban Tokyo factory.

On Oct. 7, a group calling itself "The Man With 21 Faces" placed at least 15 candy boxes containing lethal doses of sodium cyanide on supermarket racks. All were found with warnings that the candy was poisoned, and no one was hurt.

The extortionists have demanded a ransom of 100 million yen (\$404,000) from the Morinaga & Co., a confectionery company. The company has refused to pay, and its sales have fallen by 30 percent in the past two weeks. The gang threatened to plant more poisoned candy, this time without a warning label, unless Morinaga paid the ransom by Oct. 17.

Police searched around hundreds of supermarkets in western and central Japan hoping to catch the extortionists.

Police said that most of the tips had come from people claiming to recognize the voice of a gang member that was broadcast from a recording made when he telephoned a threat.

Other people thought they recognized a shadowy figure caught by a video camera near a shelf on which poisoned chocolates had been left. Police initially believed the figure was an innocent shopper and appealed for him to come forward, but he is now thought to be one of the gang. Posters with his picture have been distributed to Japanese supermarkets.

Many mothers have forbidden their children to spend their pocket money on Morinaga products. The company has showed its defiance of the gang's demands by selling factory-fresh chocolates outside its Tokyo headquarters.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

## Glemp to Visit East Berlin

Reuters

BERLIN — Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, plans to visit East Berlin next week, but will stay away from the western part of the divided city, where many thousands of Poles sought refuge after a 1980 workers' uprising, a church spokesman said Thursday.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## If the Dollar Falls . . .

Conceivably, the dollar won't fall; more likely, it will. So what happens then? The hope would be that America's huge foreign trade deficit would shrink, pressure for protection would weaken, debtor countries would find their burdens reduced and oil would get cheaper the world over. But the way from here to there might not be smooth.

American producers have recently lost a third of their competitive edge, which helps to explain why the adverse gap between exports and imports is as much as 3 percent of GNP. To finance this gap the world's strongest economy is running into heavy foreign debt that will burden the future. It is undesirable for this to continue — and perhaps unlikely, since foreigners will not want to pile up dollars indefinitely. If market sentiment changes, the dollar will fall.

Devaluation might be achieved smoothly if the budget deficit were reduced. Interest rates would fall because the government was borrowing less, and the inflow of foreign funds forcing the dollar up would tail off. But the path may be bumpier than this.

If the dollar falls, U.S. inflation will revive a bit because the prices of imported goods will rise. So the fall in the nominal value of the dollar will not confer an equivalent benefit to the competitive position of American producers because their costs will rise.

Another problem: America's allies complain about the strength of the dollar. But they could change their tune when it sinks and their producers start losing their competitive edge. Some governments might seek to follow the dollar down; or they might protect their industries against U.S. goods.

A third problem is that the beneficial

effects of devaluation on trade are slow. At the start exports earn less foreign currency than before, and it takes time before exporters can step up the physical volume of their sales to offset this. Imports cost more, and it takes time before home producers can replace them. So the initial effect of a devaluation is to increase the trade deficit. It may be years before devaluation is seen to pay off.

In this period there is a risk that the markets will lose confidence, devaluation will overshoot and inflation will be boosted further.

To succeed, an exchange rate change has to be buttressed by significant changes in economic policy at home and abroad. The United States, for example, would need to ensure that domestic demand was reined in sufficiently to free the productive resources needed for the export drive. For the foreign account to return to balance, some 3 percent of production would have to be switched from home consumption to exports. Even over several years, this would be challenging.

Meanwhile, other countries would have to ensure that their demand was strong enough to absorb more American goods. This could require a little modification of their present policies. It boils down to saying that demand in Europe, for example, should be rising faster than demand in America. At present, exactly the opposite is the case.

A better constellation of exchange rates is surely desirable, but achieving it will take determined action — and strong nerves in the interval before it works. The action, as far as America is concerned, would best be a significant correction of the budget deficit — which is roughly where we came in.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Chernenko the Debater

That was a very rare interview that Konstantin Chernenko gave Washington Post correspondent Dusk Dodes (HIT, Oct. 17). Precisely because of its uncommon nature, the question is quick to arise: Why now? The answer has several parts. In the background may lie Soviet concern over the extra strategic and economic burdens of life after détente. In the middle ground there is the condition of flux that led Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to test the possibilities of intervention in the American political campaign. In the foreground, the here and now, is the evident lightening of that presidential race and a resulting Soviet hope to get the two candidates to bid each other up a bit in the debate on Sunday for the title of the man most likely to deal peacefully and effectively with Moscow in 1985.

But will it work out that way? The 73-year-old Chernenko and his advisers surely know that the "practical steps" he now asks of America — demilitarization of space, a nuclear freeze, a pledge of no first nuclear use and the ending of all nuclear tests — require from Ronald Reagan extremely difficult policy reversals. In that sense the Chernenko agenda implicitly gives a broad opening to Walter Mondale. But it cannot be considered a very attractive one. Mr. Mondale can hardly be eager to become sponsor of any part of the offered Soviet negotiating position.

What can either candidate profitably say in response? Mr. Reagan will probably argue that it is his tough line that has induced the Russians to stop huffing and puffing and to knock again on the Washington door with a proposed

intermediate agenda and a hint that only parts of it need to be taken up in order to restart the big missile talks that Moscow quit last year. (Mr. Chernenko did seem to be easing the previous Soviet insistence that, for these talks to resume, America must first roll back its new European missile deployments.) Mr. Mondale will probably point out that all Mr. Reagan has done in Soviet-U.S. relations is finally to stop making them worse. His task will be to persuade voters that he has the firmness and the flexibility to break the arms control stalemate on terms satisfactory to them.

The Chernenko approach, which expands on Soviet formulations made earlier this year, is face-saving and in some respects practical: to tackle other arms control issues now by way of sliding back later into talks about the missiles that matter most. Of these other issues, however, all but one are really out of the question. That one is the matter of underground nuclear tests. The two sides could conceivably move to complete negotiations on the banning of underground tests; or the United States could, on the basis of some new talks and understandings, move to ratify the two already negotiated treaties (1974, 1976) limiting the size of tests pending a full ban. This is an old debate. The weapons testers have their reasons for opposing ratification of these treaties, and we will probably be hearing much about them in the days ahead. But, so far as we have been able to judge, none of these reasons for refusing to go ahead on the underground testing limitations stand up well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Armed Tension, Tense Arming

One school (see the current Economist) believes that tension leads to arms production. We think cause and effect are the other way around. The main cause of tension is not that the Russians have one failed social and economic system and we have another which is on the cusp of crisis. It is that each side is scared of the other's military potential and still believes that technological fix can give it supremacy. An agreement on arms limitation would be worth allowing for the reduction of tension that would follow. Speed the arms negotiations, therefore, or the simple reason that armed détente is easier than armed hostility.

— The Guardian (London).

One rather naive theory, popular in the days of "détente," was that arms control negotiations could be, as it were, the tranquilizer of East-West relations. If only America and Rus-

sia could sit down and sign some agreements about nuclear weapons, they would stop feeling so tense about their differences over Europe, the Middle East, Central America. This theory got things upside down. "Tension," the polite word for a clash of interests, leads to the production of armaments, not the other way around. So long as East and West are separated by a political chasm — and the contest between Marxism and pluralism is as deep as a difference of interests as the world has seen for a long time — neither side will cheerfully let the other have an advantage in weapons.

The Reagan rearmament program has started to rebuild American strength. President Chernenko and his colleagues must be starting to realize that any attempt to recapture the advantages the Russians thought they enjoyed four years ago would be hideously expensive. This is why a return to arms control is possible in a second Reagan administration.

— The Economist (London).

## FROM OUR OCT. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: A New San Francisco Is Born

AN FRANCISCO — When the clocks strike noon at San Francisco [on Oct. 19], the wheels of industry throughout the United States will come to a halt for a moment as a token of national homage to the courage and enterprise of the city which, three and a half years after its destruction, is celebrating its completed reconstruction. Over 240,000,000 has been spent in restoring San Francisco since the catastrophic earthquake and fire in April, 1906. [Oct. 19] is San Francisco day. At noon trains will pause in their journey across the Continent, steamships in mid-Pacific will be plunging the waves while the passengers drink the health which President W.H. Taft will propose to the new city of San Francisco. Twenty-five nations will be represented festivities during the next five days.

### 1934: Physicists Review Their Work

LONDON — The mysteries of cosmic rays were discussed by Professor R.A. Millikan, famous American physicist, at a recent session of the International Conference on Physics. He showed photographs of the effect of these rays on rarefied gases. They were just a number of curved lines, but from them the scientist hopes to read the secret of the messengers from beyond the stars. Sir William Bragg, who, with his son, Professor W. Bragg, received the Nobel Prize for X-ray crystallography, showed the progress made by the revelation of atomic secrets by X-ray guns. Lord Ernest Rutherford, one of the most famous of atom-splitting, paid tribute to other scientists who are following in his footsteps — M. and Mme. Joliot, son-in-law and daughter of Mme. Curie, who are seeking to produce artificial radium.

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# Proposal: Time for a Middle East Peace Conference

By Hugh Caradon

Lord Caradon was minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs and British representative at the United Nations from 1964 to 1970.

LONDON — In New York the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, has repeated to Yitzhak Shamir of Israel the proposal for an international Middle East peace conference "to be attended by the Middle East parties to the conflict including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council." The proposal has been welcomed by Jordan but rejected by the United States and Israel.

The attitude of the United Kingdom on this proposal has been set out as follows in a letter to the secretary-general of the United Nations:

The British government continues to believe that the parties concerned must continuously demonstrate their practical commitment to a peaceful solution. We stand ready to do what we can to support any constructive moves that will prepare the way for genuine negotiations. At the right time an international conference could clearly make a major contribution to a negotiated

settlement could be achieved by the present leadership in Israel (with a veto by the Likud) in direct negotiations with Palestinian and other Arab neighbors is a deceitful delusion. It could lead only to further delay, deadlock and disaster.

It is of the utmost importance to recognize that the peace in the Middle East from which all concerned can so greatly benefit can come only by a new international initiative.

At one time it was thought that the United States might find an answer, but in the overall confrontation the U.S. government has admitted its failure, if not its errors. At any rate no one now believes that the United States alone can save the situation.

America, it is true, still has a vital role to play, but not alone.

The time has come for much wider international action. Where and when and how? Surely the initiative should be undertaken in the United Nations Security Council.

An international conference as now proposed by the Soviet Union has obvious disadvantages. Who should preside? Who would participate? How could initial disputes be settled and any decisions enforced? Nations come to conferences with minds made up and usually go home with original positions maintained.

In the Security Council the superpowers have an equal rank, the Europeans have an equal say and Israel, Jordan and other neighboring states as well as the Palestinians, can all be heard. Unanimity was achieved on the Middle East in 1967 and could be again. But an international lead, an independent initiative, is essential.

What a dreadful mistake it will be if we now allow the drift to continue in shameful inaction.

It is important to remember that it is now widely accepted and agreed that peace can be won in the Middle East only if the aims are achieved: independence for the Lebanese, freedom for the Palestinians and security for the Israelis. The three aims are dependent on each other.

There can be no Middle East peace if Israel continues to occupy and infiltrate and dominate parts of Lebanon. Nor can there be peace if the Palestinians are denied a homeland of their own where they can make their own decisions on their own future. Nor can there be peace unless Israel can live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats and acts of force (to quote the words of the unanimous Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967).

These aims are increasingly obvious and accepted, yet there has been little or no thought given to the all-important question of how a peace settlement with the three stated purposes can be worked out and how international agreement can be negotiated and put into effect.

It is essential to make further use of the Security Council, which has the membership, the methods and the experience ready for the task.

It would, however, I believe, be quite wrong to expect any sudden advance or quick result. It would be best, I suggest, if the Council would now initiate new discussions, and then allow ample time for detailed and persistent negotiation over a pe-

riod of some months. It would be best if the aim were to reach a consensus by the end of this year or early 1985.

And this time it would be well to have it clearly understood from the start that the Security Council is determined to see its conclusions given effect. In 1967 it was left to Gromyko, the UN special envoy to the Middle East, to try to get agreement for action on the Security Council's unanimous conclusions. When his proposals were at once flatly rejected by Israel, the Council failed to act again. This time all the members of the Council, including specially the

United States and the Soviet Union, would have to make it plain that they would allow no going back.

Is this expecting a lot? But the Security Council was able to reach agreement before. It should surely not be impossible to agree again. If nothing is done, if Israel persists in policies of aggression and annexation and if more conflict between Israel and Arabs results, the whole world will face a continuing catastrophe with terrible consequences, not least for the Arabs and Israelis.

It is, I believe, clear that only an

international initiative in the Security Council, an initiative most carefully prepared and most strongly pursued, can save the Middle East and the world from disastrous conflict on a scale not previously imagined.

This is the challenge to all the world. It cannot be ignored or evaded. It is a disgrace that it has been left so late. But there is still time if the principal powers are now prepared to make urgent use of the methods and procedures of the United Nations, the organization which they created to keep peace in the world.

If any member of the Security Council now seeks to prevent or delay decisive action by the Council, it will deserve the condemnation of Arabs and Israelis and everyone else.

International Herald Tribune

## Greeks at the Magic Door of Change

By Andriana Ierodiakonou

"There's no sort of use in knocking," said the Footman, "and that for two reasons. First, because I'm on the same side of the door as you are. Secondly, because they're making such a noise inside, no one could possibly hear you."

— From Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland"

ATHENS — After three years of Socialist rule, many Greeks of the liberal left and center feel that they are in Alice's predicament.

When they voted for Andreas Papandreu's "Pan-hellenic Socialist Movement" (PASOK) on Oct. 18, 1981, they believed it was the key that would open the magic door of change — the Socialist slogan that captured the imagination of the electorate. Today they feel the door is still shut.

And, as the Footman said, it's no use knocking. First, because the left, which promised change, is in power. Everybody is on the same side of the door. "For decades, under the right, we blamed them for what was wrong and thought, 'One day we'll be in power and then things will be better,'" a disillusioned leftist has said. "Well, now we are, and things mostly aren't better. But there's no recourse."

Secondly, because, with all the sound and fury of power, no one inside is likely to hear. "People have the impression that the things they tell you and the letters they write you reach neither your ears nor your eyes," a columnist wrote recently, addressing Mr. Papandreu in the left-wing daily Eleftherotipia. "It may be because you don't take the trouble to reply."

This disaffection does not really have to do with foreign or economic policy. It concerns something less

tangible, and more fundamental: the ethos of government under the Socialists compared to the right.

For many Greeks who supported PASOK in 1981, *alaghi* was as much a promise of a higher standard of liberal behavior in the exercise of power as a pledge to set the country's international affairs or its finances in order. Many of these people now feel that the Socialists have failed to live up to that promise.

They say they regard as a failure the fact that public life is still colored by a "sheep and goat" mentality, whereby people are classified as friends or enemies and treated as such, depending on their political convictions; that state television remains a highly controlled instrument of propaganda; that dissent in party or government ranks is met with cries of "conspiracy" and punished with expulsion; that, having for years accused the right of lack of transparency, the Socialists in power have frequently proved just as anxious to obscure controversial aspects of government policy.

The list varies a little this way or that, depending on whom one is talking to, but the gist is always the same. Mr. Papandreu ought to be concerned about this disaffection. And not so much because it might cost him the 1985 general election. The prevailing view among political analysts at present is that the Socialists will win a second term — if only because, however disillusioned liberal Greeks may be, they remain as anxious as in 1981 to keep the right out of power, and there is no viable alternative to PASOK on the left.

The prime minister ought to be concerned because those Greeks represent the Socialists' democratic conscience. And that conscience is today deeply troubled.

International Herald Tribune

## Terrorists Have Been Killing All Along; They Sometimes Pass, Sometimes Stay

By William Pfaff

PARIS — For the Irish Republican Army, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Intergroup, Moslem groups of the Eastern Mediterranean and their sponsors in Iran and Libya, underground Basque autonomists in Spain, other nationalist, irredentist or extremist religious groups that make headlines — for all these, terrorism is their way to wage war.

By their own logic they are reasonable. Their bombings and murders are cruel, indifferent to the innocent, expedient. That is usually the case in war. The man who commanded Britain's bombing of Germany in World War II was once stopped for reckless driving and told by a policeman that he might kill someone. Sir Arthur Harris replied, "I kill thousands of people every night."

The IRA, bombing the Grand Hotel in Brighton, wished to kill the British cabinet. That is the expla-

war on the part of groups or governments that wish to destroy the state of Israel as it presently exists, drive the United States out of the Middle East and punish France for its role there, or who believe that they are oppressed by political, military and economic forces for which they hold the United States chiefly responsible.

They would willingly bomb Washington, sink U.S. ships or invade the United States, if they could. They can't. They do what they can. The IRA cannot topple the British government or force British troops out of Ulster. It might, however, be successful in killing the prime minister. It certainly can continue to commit atrocities on a scale that makes the costs of British policy very high. IRA members might eventually do

came leaders and heroes of Israel. They came to be much admired in the United States and elsewhere.

There is an Algerian state today because of a long and grueling underground war against the French, who since 1848 had held Algeria to be an integral part of France. There are an Indonesian republic and an autonomous Vietnam because Indonesians and Vietnamese turned on the Dutch and French who ruled them, initially with acts of terrorism, later in underground warfare. Nationalist struggle, popular war, people's war — those are polite names for what, before it succeeds, is known as terrorism.

A terrorist campaign can have an effect even when there is no chance of success. A few people willing to die can accomplish a lot. The attacks can be wearing and corrupting to the victim country — costly in lives lost, recriminations and controversy, and in influencing the police or army to take extreme measures themselves: counter-terrorism, torture, reprisals.

It is possible for terrorists to win a kind of victory by bringing their enemies down to their own moral plane. The domestic terrorists in Italy and West Germany in the 1970s expected to destroy their countries' credibility as societies of law and constitutional order. By failing, they reinforced it. Their movements then collapsed.

Here is the only possible reassurance. It is the nature of terrorism to be unappealing. The weakness of these groups and their unrecyclable moral investments in the destruction



of the innocent make it impossible for them to deal other than in absolutes of victory or death. But when they do not win, they eventually pass.

There is nothing new about terrorism. In the 11th century the Moslem sect of Assassins practiced suicidal murders against its enemies in what is now Iran. World War I started with a terrorist act by a Serbian nationalist; the American Civil War had ended with one by an irreconcilable Confederate. Such passions and the movements they inspire last for a time, sometimes for a long time, but eventually they fade. Against time, time has to be relied upon, and fortune in one's own values.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Buckley and Consensus

In "Is Reagan Ducking the Issues?" (Oct. 2), William F. Buckley Jr. writes: "Before the Supreme Court discovered a separation between church and state that had escaped the notice of the men who wrote the Constitution, students were allowed to pray together. Before the Supreme Court discovered that the right to privacy gave mothers the right to terminate young life, this was forbidden." This argument is absurd.

Using Buckley logic, we might say: Before the Supreme Court of the United States enforced the racial equality inherent in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, blacks were shackled to trees and burned. Before the judicial system legalized birth control, women had to hide from

their husbands for fear of another mouth to feed. Before the Supreme Court supported anti-trust suits, poor families starved to death while robber barons bought solid gold sinks.

Indeed, before human beings realized their ability to empower a moral consensus through law, might made right. The key is consensus — respect for each individual (the right to abortion) without favoring any particular collective (prayer in schools).

JOHN DUNNE  
Brest, France

### Expatriate Ex-Patriot?

An expatriate is *ex patria* — outside his or her country. Henry Pleasants, in his review (Sept. 28) of "Arthur Sullivan: A Victorian Musician" by Arthur Jacobs, calls Fanny Ron-

alds a "wealthy, ex-patriot Bostonian." The lady would doubtless have resented this accusation of disloyalty.

And Mr. Pleasants makes no reference to Sullivan's major and lasting contribution to Anglican church music. What would Easter be in the American Episcopal Church without "Welcome Happy Morning?"

ROBERT BETTS,  
Adhes.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.







TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Börsedorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).  
RECEITALS—Oct. 24: Peter Wolf solo, Eva Mark-Mühlbacher piano (Bethoven, Brahms).  
EXHIBITION—To Dec. 2: "Treasures of Old Indian Folk Art."  
CONCERT—Oct. 20 and 21: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Herbert Fikova/Heinz Hamold conductors (Bach, Mozart).  
EXHIBITION—To Nov. 3: "W.H. Auden" manuscripts, letters, and memorabilia.  
Staatsoper (tel: 53.240).  
OPERA—Oct. 21: "Lulu" (Berg).  
Oct. 24: "La Traviata" (Verdi).  
Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.56.32).  
MIME—Oct. 20: Marcel Marceau.  
MUSICAL—Through October: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).  
OPERA—Oct. 21: "Nabucco" (Verdi).  
BRUSSELS, Astoria (tel: 518.14.94).  
OPERA—Oct. 21: "La Serva Padrona" (Pergolesi).  
Centre Culturel du Botanique (tel: 217.91.64).  
EXHIBITION—To Nov. 4: "Quatuor Via Nova" (Lélu, Debussy).  
OPERA—Oct. 20: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).  
Musée des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.29.99).  
EXHIBITION—To Nov. 4: "Expressionism in Berlin: 1910-1920."  
GHENT, Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.23).  
OPERA—Oct. 20: "Ganascendok" (Kersters).  
LIEGE, Petit Théâtre (tel: 23.59.10).  
BALLET—Oct. 20, 21, 22, 24, 26: Ballet de l'Opéra Royal de Wallonie (Armitage).  
Théâtre Royal (tel: 23.59.10).  
CONCERT—Oct. 26: Orchestre de l'Opéra Royal de Wallonie, Ronald Zollman conductor (Mozart).  
OPERA—Oct. 25: "Lakmé" (Delibes).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.99).  
Barbican Art Gallery—To Oct. 28: "Getting London in Perspective."  
Barbican Hall—Oct. 22: London Symphony Orchestra, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky conductor (Prokofiev, Rachmaninov, Tchaikovsky).  
Oct. 26: City of London Sinfonia, Christopher Warren Green conductor (Bach, Vivaldi).  
Barbican Theatre—Royal Shakespeare Company—Oct. 20: "Henry VIII" (Shakespeare).  
Oct. 22, 23: "The Happiest Days of Your Life" (Dighton).  
Oct. 24, 25: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).  
Oct. 26, 27: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).  
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).  
EXHIBITIONS—To January: "Japanese Paintings from the Harari Collection." "Prints in Germany 1880-1933."  
National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).  
THEATRE—Oct. 20: "Mandrill" (Machinelli).  
Oct. 25 and 26: "Animal Farm" (Orwell/Hall).  
Oct. 22-24: "A Little Hotel on the Side" (Feydoun/Coleridge).  
EXHIBITION—To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse, Sculpture and Drawings." (Matisse, Ravel).  
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.53).  
EXHIBITIONS—To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch." To Dec. 16: "Royal Academy Architecture." To Dec. 23: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisze Collection." Royal Opera (tel: 240.12.00).  
Ballet—Oct. 23: "Birth of a Nation" (Ashton, Glazunov).  
EXHIBITIONS—To Nov. 25: "Mary Martin (1907-1969)." To Jan. 6: "George Stubbs (1724-1806)." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).  
EXHIBITION—To Jan. 17: "The Discovery of the Lake District."

FRANCE

ANGERS, Maison de la Culture (tel: 88.90.08).  
DANCE—Oct. 25: Jean-Marc Matos and Company "Ilse".  
PARIS, Arcticiel (tel: 299.16.16).  
EXHIBITION—To Nov. 24: "Umberto Boccioni, Sculptures 1906-1928." Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.12).  
EXHIBITIONS—To January: "Enrichissement du Cabinet d'art graphique." To Jan. 7, 8, 9: "Images à la page." To Jan. 7, 8, 9: "Félix Leclerc, entre Grandville et Walt Disney, un précurseur." Centre Culturel Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 271.26.16).  
RECEITALS—Oct. 25: Lucille Field-Goodman soprano (Scriabin, Liszt).  
HOTEL MÉRIDIEN (tel: 758.12.30).  
JAZZ—To Oct. 21: Billy Mitchell saxophone. To Nov. 4: Eddie Shaw saxophone. La Gaîté 55 (tel: 326.63.31).  
THEATRE—To Dec. 29: "The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe" (C.S. Lewis).

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Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13).  
EXHIBITION—To March: "L'Europe Paris from Caesar to Clovis."  
Musée de l'Affiche (tel: 263.13.09).  
EXHIBITION—From Oct. 24: "30 ans de Photographies Publiques Japonaises."  
Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.32.14).  
EXHIBITION—To Oct. 29: "Pissarro, 1859-1972."  
Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).  
EXHIBITION—To January: "Douanier Rousseau." Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).  
EXHIBITION—To Jan. 13: "Symbols and Reality: German Painting 1848-1903." Galerie de la Seita (tel: 555.91.50).  
EXHIBITION—To Jan. 12: "Affiches d'Opéra." Musée Rodin (tel: 555.17.61).  
EXHIBITION—To Dec. 20: "La Rue Saint-Dominique." New Morning (tel: 523.56.39).  
JAZZ—Oct. 26: The Guest Stars. Opéra (tel: 742.57.50).  
BALLET—Oct. 22, 23, 25: "Roméo et Juliette" La Scala Ballet (Nureyev).  
OPERA—Oct. 21, 24, 26: "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
Le Playel (tel: 563.07.40).  
CONCERTS—Oct. 20: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Waller conductor, Janet Baker mezzo-soprano, Pierre Boulez flûte (Bach, Haydn).  
Oct. 24 and 25: Orchestre de Paris Stanislas Swaczewski conductor, Alexis Weissenberg piano (Chopin, Shostakovich).  
RECEITALS—Oct. 23: Pierre-Alain Volodant piano (Chopin, Liszt).  
Oct. 25: Lubov Yarmoloff violin (Bach).  
Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 274.22.77).  
EXHIBITION—Oct. 20-23: Groupe Émile Dubois. Oct. 24-26: Compagnie Chopin. Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel: 723.47.77).  
To Jan. 27: "La Périchole" (Offenbach).  
Théâtre du Forum (tel: 285.47.27).  
ROCK—Oct. 25: The Cult. Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).  
OPERA—Oct. 20, 21, 23-27: "La Zazoula" (Lopez).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).  
OPERA—Oct. 20, 23, 25, 28: "Jenufa" (Janáček).  
Oct. 21, 24: "La Traviata" (Verdi).  
Oct. 26: "Salome" (Strauss).  
FRANKFURT, Café Theater (tel: 77.74.66).  
THEATRE—Through October: "1984" (Orwell).  
Opéra Frankfurt (tel: 25.62.21).  
Oct. 21: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).  
Oct. 24: "Der Zauberflöte" (Mozart).  
Oct. 26: "Der Wildschütz" (Lortzing).  
HAMBURG, Opera (tel: 33.15.55).  
OPERA—Oct. 23: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).  
Oct. 24: "Der Freischütz" (Weber).  
Oct. 26: "L'Ormeau" (Cavalli).  
MUNICH, National Theater (tel: 22.13.16).  
DANCE—Oct. 20: Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater. Opéra—Oct. 23: "Don Carlos" (Verdi).  
Oct. 24: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).  
Oct. 26: "Das Liebesverbot" (Wagner).

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre (tel: 744.05.05).  
THEATRE—To Oct. 30: "The Plough and the Stars" (O'Casey).  
David Hendrik's Gallery (tel: 75.60.62).  
EXHIBITION—To Oct. 27: "Tim Goulding, One Man Show." National Gallery (tel: 60.85.33).  
EXHIBITION—To Nov. 20: "Irish Impressionists." The Project Arts Theatre (tel: 71.33.27).  
THEATRE—Oct. 21: "Rhythm" (Wilson).  
Oct. 22 - Nov. 3: "Burning Bright" (Steinbeck).

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53).  
BALLET—Oct. 21, 23, 25: "I Balletti del Ridotto" Ballet of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino (Friedmann/Rusillo).  
CONCERT—Oct. 20: Orchestra and chorus of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Emil Tschakovsky conductor (Mussorgsky).  
OPERA—Oct. 24 and 26: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).  
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).

CONCERTS—La Scala Orchestra—Oct. 20: Gerd Albrecht conductor (Schubert).  
Oct. 24 and 25: Carlo Maria Giulini conductor (Brahms).  
TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel: 631.948).  
OPERA—Oct. 21 and 24: "Samson et Dalila" (Saint-Saëns).  
VENICE, Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.99.09).  
EXHIBITION—To Oct. 21: "Helmuth Newton, Big Nude." Palazzo Venier dei Leoni (tel: 70.62.88).  
EXHIBITION—Through October: "Peggy Guggenheim Collection," Chagall, Dalí and others.  
Senola di San Giovanni (tel: 70.99.09).  
EXHIBITION—To Dec. 9: "Three Centuries of Venetian Architecture, 1492-1803."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 528.21.11).  
CONCERT—Oct. 21: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Mozart, Strauss).  
Bridgestone Art Museum (tel: 563.02.11).  
EXHIBITION—To Oct. 28: "Landscapes" by Shikanoike Ota. National Museum of Western Art (tel: 528.51.31).  
EXHIBITION—To Nov. 4: "Masterpieces from the Art History Museum in Vienna." Ohta Memorial Museum (tel: 403.08.20).  
EXHIBITION—To Oct. 24: "Paintings and Drawings" by Shiba Kokan. Okura Shukokan Museum (tel: 583.07.81).  
EXHIBITION—To Nov. 4: "Tosa-no and Rinsen Paintings from the Edo period." Rinsen Art Museum (tel: 571.32.54).  
EXHIBITION—To Oct. 28: "Woodblock Prints" by Sempin Maekawa. To Jan. 27: "La Périchole" (Offenbach).  
Théâtre du Forum (tel: 285.47.27).  
ROCK—Oct. 25: The Cult. Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).  
OPERA—Oct. 20, 21, 23-27: "La Zazoula" (Lopez).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).  
CONCERT—Oct. 21: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Reinhard Peters conductor (Schubert).  
RECEITALS—Oct. 21: Bella Davidovich piano (Scriabin).  
EXHIBITION—To Dec. 9: "William of Orange." Stedelijk Museum (tel: 24.23.11).  
OPERA—Oct. 21: "I Vespri Siciliani" (Verdi).  
Theater Carré (tel: 22.52.25).  
BALLET—Oct. 20, 21, 23-26: "Roméo and Juliet" (van Dantzig, Prokofiev).

NORWAY

OSLO, Concert Hall (tel: 20.93.33).  
MUSICAL—Oct. 20 and 21: "Snow-White" (Kern, Hammerstein).  
Oct. 25 and 26: Oslo Philharmonic, conductor Yevgeni Svetlanov (Beethoven, Ravel).  
Oct. 27: Oslo Philharmonic, conductor Yevgeni Svetlanov (Beethoven, Ravel).  
CONCERT—Oct. 21 and 22: Cathedral Choir (Brahms).  
National Opera (tel: 42.77.24).  
BALLET—Oct. 25 and 26: "Sylvia" Opera Ballet Corps d'Elite.  
OPERA—Oct. 21 and 22: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION—To December: "Alan Ramsay, drawings." Queen's Hall (tel: 664.21.17).  
CONCERTS—Oct. 20: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, James Conlon conductor, Philip Ledger harpsichord (Mozart, Ravel).  
Oct. 25: Edinburgh Quartet (Elgar, Beethoven).  
JAZZ—Oct. 26: Memphis Slim. GLASGOW, City Hall (tel: 552.59.61).  
CONCERT—Oct. 21: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, James Conlon conductor, Philip Ledger harpsichord (Mozart, Ravel).  
Hunterian Gallery, University of Glasgow (tel: 339.88.55).  
EXHIBITIONS—To Nov. 3: "Whispering Willows." To Nov. 3: "The Whistler Estate." Theatre Royal (tel: 331.12.34).  
OPERA—Oct. 20, 23: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).  
Oct. 24: "Otello" (Cavalli).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Festival, (tel: 301.11.04).  
CONCERTS—Oct. 20: Orquesta de Cámara de Barcelona, Sergiu Comissiona conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Brahms, Wagner).  
Oct. 26: Philip Jones Brass Ensemble (Debussy).  
OPERA—Oct. 22 and 23: Catalan Chamber Opera, "Diablos in Mexico" (Berguener).  
MADRID, Municipal Museum (tel: 242.77.60).  
Through October: "From Modernism to Neomodernism." National Archaeological Museum (tel: 403.63.59).  
EXHIBITION—To Oct. 31: "Almamezar in Ancient Times."

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE, Fondation de l'Hermès (tel: 20.50.11/02).  
EXHIBITION—To Oct. 21: "Impressionism in the Romande Collection." ZÜRICH, Galerie Gründgasse (tel: 242.77.60).  
EXHIBITION—To Oct. 27: Heidi Zbindmann watercolor. Museum Rietberg (tel: 202.45.28).  
EXHIBITION—To Feb. 17: "Turkmenian Silver Jewelry." Roswitha Hartmann Modern Art (tel: 251.24.53).  
EXHIBITION—To Oct. 31: "Engino Ionesco, Gouaches."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).  
EXHIBITION—To Nov. 25: "Will Inside: The Opaque Civilization." Museum of American Folk Art (tel: 581.24.74).  
EXHIBITION—To Oct. 28: "The World of Grandma Moses." Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.34.33).  
EXHIBITION—To Dec. 2: "Flashpoint: The Explosion of Pop, Minimalism and Performance 1958-1964." WASHINGTON, Smithsonian Institution (tel: 357.27.00).  
EXHIBITIONS—To Jan. 6: "Eleanor Roosevelt: First Person Singular." To Jan. 13: "European Modernism."

Restaurants: In Season in Sologne

by Patricia Wells

ROMORANTIN-LANTHENAY, France — The misty, mysterious Sologne region begins where the Loire Valley flattens into a plain just south of Orléans, and from now until the close of winter, restaurants in this densely wooded land feature the bounty of furred and feathered game and fragrant mushrooms. Between meals, visits to the wild game park of Chambord and the châteaux of Chambord and Cheverny are in order. And during the final weekend of this month — Oct. 27-28 — the town of Romorantin-Lanthenay will sponsor its annual gastronomic fair, featuring judgments of regional charcuterie, *viande tatin*, bread and chocolate.

Perhaps the best restaurant in the region, and one I imagine is worth a detour any time of the year, is the charming Grand Hôtel du Lion d'Or, in the center of this quiet little town 41 kilometers (25 miles) east of Blois, set along the narrow, romantic Sologne river. I wish more restaurateurs would follow the example of the Lion d'Or's owner, Alain Barrai, and his family in their attention to detail and care for their restaurant and clients. Even their menu — currently a gray and misty watercolor scene of the Sologne — is designed to enhance your enjoyment. About all that's missing is a warming fireplace, and perhaps a few hearty-grilled items on the menu.

From the moment you enter this former mail coach inn, you feel taken care of. Colette Barrai, who seems to run the dining room with a soft heart but a stern hand, is there to greet you. So is the Barrairs' daughter, Marie-Christine, whose husband, Didier Clément, is a talented young chef who trained at Taillevent in Paris before settling down here.

The family runs a smooth and charming little spot where the staff seems to be having a good time, and not at the expense of the

clients, and where the best of traditional and contemporary trends in both cooking and service are followed.

Among the best dishes sampled at a recent Sunday lunch were a *feuilleton de cèpes au beurre poêlé*, a *crêpinette de pigeon au vinaigre de cidre*, and a stunning dessert known as *mi-figue mi-raisin*.

Every time I think I've just sampled the best *cèpes* of my life, I try another version. And my expectation-level goes up a notch or two. And even though I could well live without any first course that depends upon puff pastry, Didier Clément comes close to converting me with his super-fresh pastry, his thick, fresh, perfectly sautéed mushrooms, and his creamy sauce, redolent of cream, butter and rich chicken stock.

If you like earthy, musty game dishes rich with character and flavor, try the whole boned pigeon wrapped in caul fat. The innards are chopped up and slipped inside, and the honest, natural dish seems to stand on its own, without benefit of overt seasoning. The pigeon is served simply, with a clump of cabbage and a few finely turned baby carrots.

THE properly fresh *salade d'automne* — tiny sautéed *rouget*, or red mullet, set on a bed of fresh spinach and showered with fresh *grolles* mushrooms — was married by an overly acidic dressing that drowned out the delicate mushrooms.

If it's on the menu, order the *mi-figue mi-raisin* dessert to please both eyes and palate. Its name takes a French expression — the equivalent of "neither fish nor fowl" — and applies it literally. Purple figs are set on a pure white plate with a thin green edge, then topped with a dollop of almond ice cream and surrounded by pale green grapes and a pool of exquisite fig coulis.

With all this, of course, one would expect great bread and wine. The undercooked, flavorless bread, alas, rates a big zero. The

wine list offers a leisurely tour of the region: a good assortment of reasonably priced reds, Chignon and Bourgueil, and whites, Vouvray, Pouilly Fumé and Sancerre.

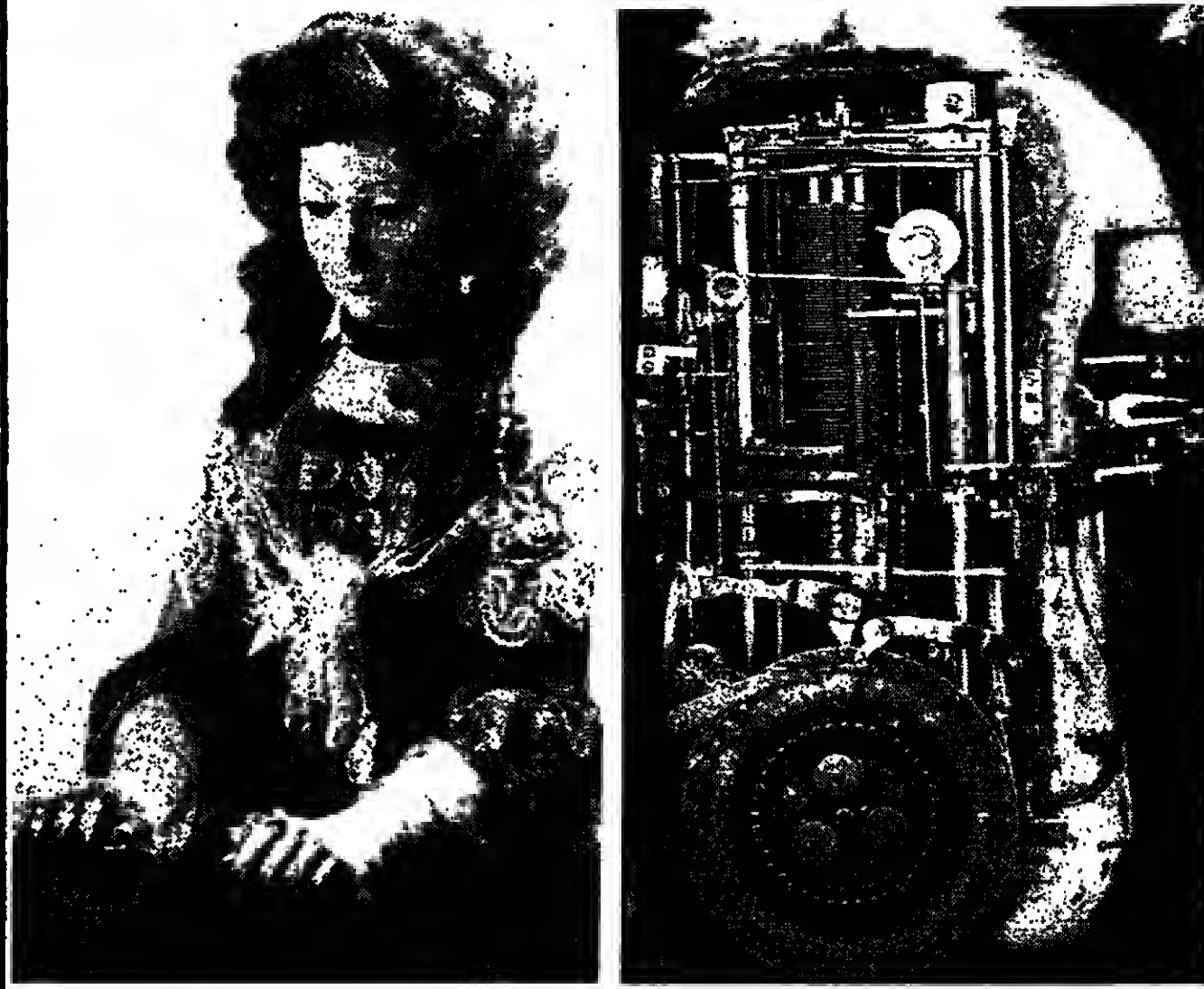
We took the opportunity to sample an old Vouvray, a 1969 from Château-Gaudeville. It's amazing to see how sturdy the wine was after some 15 years, but it's still a heady wine, and I'd recommend it more as an aperitif than as one to go with the meal. Some honestly priced Bordeaux include 1976 Château Beau-Site-Haut-Vignoble at 150 francs (about \$15.50), 1979 Les Ormes de Pez at 182 francs and 1979 Lynch-Bages at 250 francs a bottle.

Other offerings planned for the game season include *chevreuil*, or young roe deer, with elementines; *marcassin*, or young wild boar, flavored with juniper berries; and *lièvre à la royale*, the rustic, classic game dish that blends wild hare, red wine, foie gras and spices.

Le Lion d'Or offers a fine assortment of cheese, served on five separate wicker trays, and a good number of first and main courses may be shared, allowing diners to sample widely from the menu. There's also a separate tea and coffee menu, a practice that is becoming increasingly popular in France and one that's laudable only if it's honest and done without pretension. Here, if two diners order different kinds of coffee they will get two different kinds, which is not always the case elsewhere.

Grand Hôtel du Lion d'Or, 69 Rue Georges-Clémenceau, 41200 Romorantin-Lanthenay; tel: (54) 76.00.28. Closed beginning of January to mid-February. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa. Menu at 180 and 300 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, about 375 francs (\$40) a person, including wine and service.

For information on Romorantin's *Journées Gastronomiques*, contact the *Syndicat d'Initiative, Place de la Paix, 41200 Romorantin-Lanthenay*; tel: (54) 76.43.89.



The Musician and the inner works of an automaton.

The Art of Simulating Life

by Mavis Guinand

NEUCHÂTEL, Switzerland — In her stiffly corseted blue silk gown, a musician who fled the French Revolution leaves a sigh and an ancestor of the computer. "He is the most complex," he said recently, "equipped with a programming system and a built-in memory from which he can select a text of up to 40 letters: all the lower cases, 13 capitals and a single dot that serves both for the i and the final period." The writer pens out the message with a quill, dipping it in the inkwell and shaking it free of drops.

A far simpler, linear program enables the artist to do four different sketches, shading the drawing and blowing away a speck of dust from the page. Sets of cams command royal profiles, a dog or a small angel. The automats were sent to Paris, where the presence of Queen Marie-Antoinette so flattered the mechanic that he produced the sketch of the dog instead of the royal personage.

Despite this gaffe, the trio drew crowds at the Hôtel Lambert, on Rue de Cléry, where they were billed from 11 to 2 P.M. and 5 to 9 P.M. daily (footmen in livery not admitted).

AFTER a 10-year tour of the courts of Europe, the automats returned to Switzerland in 1785, not long before the French Revolution.

The death of Jaquet-Droz and his son within a year broke up the firm, which by then had branches in Geneva and London. The automats were sold to a French jeweler who had sought refuge in Spain. An animated romantic scene called the "Grotto" was added to the lot, but it has been lost.

After Napoleon's troops had pillaged Spain, the automats reappeared in Paris. Reduced to a freak show, they surfaced from time to time in Parma, Cologne or Dresden, until they were bought by a Berlin collector, Carl Marpell. In 1905, he ceded them to the people of Neuchâtel, who had raised a subscription to "bring them home."

Since then, they have been employed to promote the Swiss watch industry, sent to

Vaucanson: flute and tambourine players and a very lifelike duck that could "eat" and even "digest." Among Jaquet-Droz's close friends was an army surgeon, Daniel Gagnebin, who made artificial limbs.

With the help of his mechanic, Jean-Frédéric Leschot, and of his own son, Henri-Louis, who had a musical bent, Jaquet-Droz went even further in simulating life.

The musician and her two small companions, the Writer and the Artist, were finished by 1775. Jean-Pierre Jehmini, curator of the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, sees in the Writer an ancestor of the computer. "He is the most complex," he said recently, "equipped with a programming system and a built-in memory from which he can select a text of up to 40 letters: all the lower cases, 13 capitals and a single dot that serves both for the i and the final period." The writer pens out the message with a quill, dipping it in the inkwell and shaking it free of drops.

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Paris, or flown — like royalty, one to a plane to reduce risks — to Boston, Washington and Hong Kong.

A few years ago, the musician began to show her age. Her faculties were slipping. Her breathing was harsh, her playing irregular. Her hands would drop heavily on the keys, jamming them and slurring passages.

A highly sophisticated music-box, the musician contains four mechanisms. One commands eye and head movements to follow the keys and turn the head gracefully. The second, in the arms, governs which fingers press down the keys for each note. A third movement makes her bow after each piece. The uncanny realism depends on the fourth mechanism: bellows that make her breathe gently for as long as an hour and a half.

All these were removed from the wooden body for repairs. Meanwhile, the furniture went to a cabinetmaker; the period dress was cleaned and mended. While a Dutch organ maker, Franz-Joseph van Beek, tended to the instrument, the restorer, Dominique Lohse, took 5,000 components apart. Cylinders, cams and shafts were freed of rust and burnished; pins were straightened or replaced. The hinges of each finger and the springs were synchronized. Earlier repairs were corrected and parts were rebuilt after the 18th-century originals. The operation took three months and cost 10,000 Swiss francs (about \$4,000).

Five layers of paint were stripped from the doll's hands, 12 from the face. An aristocratic pallor and finely chiseled features appeared under the vulgar pinks and ochers.

The trio are in new quarters of the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Quai Léopold Robert, Neuchâtel, where they can be seen from 10 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. daily except Mondays. The mechanisms are set in motion only on the first Sunday of each month, or on request, for a fee of 40 Swiss francs.

Although the Jaquet-Droz automats are the most accomplished, other collections of smaller animated figures and music boxes may be seen in watch museums throughout Switzerland, including the Musée de l'Auberson, Vaud; Reclames Mécaniques, Muséum in Appenzel, and the Musée d'Automates, Genève.

And an exhibition of Swiss automats and music boxes is at the Porte de la Suisse, 13 bis Rue de la Paix, Paris 9, through Nov. 10 from 11 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. except Sundays.







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President Reagan stood at the podium in the red, white and blue-bedecked Waldorf-Astoria ballroom. To either side of him on the dais sat New York's staunchest Republicans, the men who made possible this \$1,000-a-head March 6 "Salute to Victory II." Among them was an Upper East Sider with a reputation as one of the party's most formidable supporters and fund-raisers, a figure easily spotted with his carefully slicked-back hair, long Irish face and straight-shouldered military bearing: Walter J.P. Curley.

For Curley, 62, it's been quite a year. His list of chairmanships includes the Waldorf dinner, the state finance committee and the New York office of the Reagan-Bush campaign. He has another life, as a venture capitalist who recently started his own successful firm. But politics has always been a strong second love, from his days as a New York City commissioner of public events and chief of protocol under Mayor John Lindsay to his service as United States ambassador to Ireland under President Ford. Now more strongly involved than ever, he's earned the gratitude of party leaders—and an almost sure shot at some high-level presidential appointment if Reagan wins a second term. Says Jonathan Bush: "Ambassador Curley is an extremely good fund-raiser and a great asset to the party." Says his fellow state finance committee-man Paul Lambert: "He has the boldness to be able to pick up the telephone and call somebody and say, 'We need money.'"

From his office in Rockefeller Center, Curley comes across as a

genial general in search of an army. It's more than his bearing, his suit is crisp as a military uniform, his speech is clipped and clear, and his mood is unflaggingly bullish. It stood him in good stead last year when he plunged into the reelection effort. Incumbent or no incumbent, the state party coffers were surprisingly low. "During the glorious days of Governor Rockefeller's great generosity," says Curley, "people got out of the habit of scrambling for money, because the governor was so much involved and so able to raise money [read: dip into his own pockets] that people's muscles went flabby. They didn't go out and hustle." The situation had been exacerbated in 1978, when Perry Duryea ran for governor and borrowed close to \$1 million from the state committee. When George Clark took over as state party chairman in 1981, the debt was still about \$800,000 at 20% interest.

Inroads had already been made toward reducing the debt when Clark and Bush set this year's budget at \$750,000. But with presidential campaign contributions prohibited after the conventions (and the federal government picking up the tab for the fall race), the crucial fund-raising had to be done in the winter and spring. Especially around tax time, soliciting nondeductible contributions meant fund-raising with finesse. For Curley, it often felt like making the rounds of a Willy Loman. "You have to call, and write, and the secretaries give you the brush-off, and they don't return your call. You have to make around, and you have to be very,

full of gall," he says. "You need a lot of stamina for this, and you need a lot of patience. And also you have to be able to laugh. If you don't learn to laugh at some of the crazy people, you've got to stay out of it. You have to laugh or you go bananas."

ord. This year's FEC list of New York State contributors to the Reagan-Bush campaign, for example, includes quite a few of the expected big-name contributors: Robert Abrams, Thomas Amory, Mrs. Vincent Astor, George Baker III, William Burden,



*Venture Capitalist Walter Curley has become a major Reagan fund-raiser.*

Discretion in political fund-raising, as in business, is a critical point—but more so this year than ever before. In the wake of Watergate, Congress enacted substantial election law reforms and established the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) in the hope of curtailing influence-buying and other shady political practices. A limit of \$1,000 was placed on individual contributions; corporations could not contribute at all. All contributions had to be filed with the FEC, specifying who the contributor was, how much he gave and what his occupation was, and anyone could acquire this information as a matter of public record.

Norma Dana, Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon, Coy Eklund, John French, Jr., Edward Hansen, Mrs. Enid Haupt, Walter Hoving, Lewis Lehman, Dina Merrill, David and Laurance Rockefeller, Barry Trupin, Jerome Zipkin and Donald, Fred, Ivana, Mary and Robert Trumps. There are also some surprises: Irving Berlin, listed as "songwriter," a Chinese "plant owner" from Flushing and a "Rita Hayworth" of the Upper West Side.

Despite the disclosure laws, some observers say that enough loopholes have been found that one can still speak of "heavy hitters" whose contributions slip

*Please turn page*

*They may come straight up through the ranks like pin-striped lawyers or army personnel. They may burst through to frontline prominence like hot Hollywood actors. A few may even find their way with the help of family and friends. However they arrive, New York's young chefs and cooks face a challenging, hectic world that is as competitive as it can be rewarding, as demanding as it is meant to seem effortless.*

**LAURIE SIEGEL AND FRED BRASH OF TERRACE FIVE**

**A** model of restraint and simplicity in Trump Tower? The very thought seems a contradiction in terms. But wait. Way up on the fifth level, far above the brass Ts, the stern beefeaters and the tourist swell, is a modest restaurant with 26 tables and two tasteful outdoor terraces. Set back in a corner, past a corridor of arches announcing Ludwig Beck of Munich, the little eatery is no match for the hectic DDL. Food-show several hundred feet below, and that is all to its advantage.

Terrace Five, barely a year old, is in the capable hands of Laurie Siegel and Fred Brash, both under 30. They share a clear sense of where the chichi ends and the cooking begins, and as a result their restaurant is as unmannered yet sophisticated a luncheon café as one could hope to find in New York. Gravlax appetizer—it's there. Goat cheese—also there. Chicken breast salad with ginger dressing, smoked salmon fillet with cucumber salad, sole with basil beurre blanc—they're all there, as are such compulsory nouvelle desserts as white chocolate mousse with strawberry sauce, and poached pears with zinfandel and cassis cream. What Terrace Five lacks in daring it makes up for in straightforwardness: it delivers just what it promises.

That Siegel and Brash ever got together is fairly surprising, given the world of difference between them. Laurie Siegel, 25, always loved "the color and texture of food," starting with her grandmother's strudels and ducklings. But though she was apprenticed to a French pastry chef in high school and spent several months after college prepping at the famed Fauchon take-out in Paris, her real commitments were to fine art and the violin. Armed with a painting degree from Boston University, she took minor jobs at the Metropolitan Museum and the Pace Gallery. But she also did catering on the side. When David Sklar, vice-president of the Trump organization, sampled her cooking at a dinner party, he was so impressed that he hired her to run the kitchen of the new Terrace Five. (Laurie's mother Joan is now co-owner of the restaurant.)

By contrast, Fred Brash, 28, came up strictly through the ranks, beginning as a dishwasher and pantry assistant in suburban New Jersey. A graduate of the Culinary Institute of America (C.I.A.), he has paid his dues: banquet chef for Hilton hotels, line cook in a small French restaurant in Philadelphia's Society Hill, and four years under the popular New

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## OCTOBER CALENDAR

17

Christie's hosts a 6:00 p.m. private viewing of Russian works of art to benefit St. Sergius High School and the American Society for the Preservation of Russian Monuments and Culture. Hosting the reception will be Prince and Princess Alex Romanoff, Prince and Princess Nikita Romanoff, Princess Lucie Shiraze and Dr. Arcadi Nebolsine. Entertainment will be provided. 502 Park Avenue. For information, call 546-1188.

19

It may be October, but it's still time for the 33rd April in Paris Ball in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. This year the ball will pay tribute to the Statue of Liberty, currently undergoing renovation. The bevy of chairmen includes Mrs. Ivan Obolensky, Mrs. James H. Van Alen, Mrs. Stephen Sanford and Honorary Chairman Lee Iacocca of the Chrysler Corporation. Tickets for this black-tie fund-raiser are \$400, and proceeds aid a number of the American French Foundation's charitable and cultural organizations. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 986-2060.

22

Tonight Theatreworks/USA, America's largest producer of family theater, celebrates its new alliance with the Promenade Theatre. The star-studded festivities begin with 6:30 p.m. cocktails, continue with dinner at the new Gian Luca restaurant and climax with an 8:30 performance of *First Lady* at the Promenade. After the show a champagne reception caps off the night. Cochairmen Judith O'Reilly Mack and Sonia Segoda Dressner orchestrate tonight's tribute to first ladies in all walks of

life, including Honorary Chairman Nancy Reagan. Tickets are \$150 for patrons; \$100 for the whole evening; and \$40 for the performance and reception following. Proceeds benefit Theatreworks/USA. Broadway at 76th Street. For information, call 595-7500.

24

Be a sport and attend the ninth annual All Sports Hall of Fame dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. James Robinson, chairman of American Express, will be this year's corporate guest of honor, and F. Ross Johnson, president of Nabisco Brands, will be the dinner chairman. Toastmaster Fran Tarkenton will announce newly inducted members to six halls of fame. Tickets for this black-tie night are \$300, and proceeds benefit the Boys' Club of New York. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 997-0100.

"An Evening with Lady Luck" at the Hotel Pierre benefits the National Council of Jewish Women's New York section. The council turns 90 this year, and tonight's celebratory festivities include fine dining, dancing, gambling and a Gay '90s carnival. There will also be an array of shopping booths from such elegant stores as Tiffany & Co. and Ferragamo. Mrs. Abe Gold is the evening's chairman, and Doris and Irving Kaplan are scheduled to receive honors. Tickets for this 7:00 p.m. event are \$175, and proceeds aid the council in providing services to the community's children, elderly, disabled and disadvantaged. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call 535-5900, ext. 25.

25

Five simultaneous receptions in the Sheraton Centre Hotel kick off the UJA-Federation's 1985 cam-

paign. Philanthropist Jack D. Weiler will be honored on his 80th birthday for his 40 years of commitment to Jewish causes. Baron Guy de Rothschild serves as honorary international chairman. The minimum campaign gift donated by guests at this black-tie event is \$18,000. Seventh Avenue at 53rd Street. For information, call 980-1000, ext. 727.

A black-tie dinner-dance gets underway at the Metropolitan Club this evening to benefit the Hospitality Committee for United Nations Delegations. The honorary chairmen for the event will be Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general to the U.N., and his wife Marcela. Chairman Mrs. George M. Gudefin will welcome guests at 7:30 for cocktails, when Mike Carney and his Orchestra will strike up the dancing music. Tickets for this gala are \$350. One East 60th Street. For information, call 754-7182.

Brogues and kilts will be the order of the evening at the annual Scottish Ball in the Plaza Hotel. Ball Chairman Mrs. Henry J. Taylor and General Chairman Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton host the proceedings. Lord and Lady Dundee and the Earl and Countess of Erroll will be the guests of honor. Tickets for the 7:30 p.m. dinner-dance are \$175, and proceeds benefit the American-Scottish Foundation. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call 988-4468.

Children of Bellevue hosts its annual fund-raiser in the St. Regis Hotel this evening. Cochairing the event are William J. Constantine and Mrs. Elizabeth Dater-Jennings. Luster Lanin and his Orchestra will perform their swinging tunes at this 7:30 p.m. dinner-dance. Tickets are \$150. Fifth Avenue at 55th Street. For information, call 561-5221.

27

Oenophiles should take note of the 1984 "California Wine Experience" beginning today at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. All day today and through October 29, the world's foremost vintners and wine experts will be present at a plethora of tasting sessions, seminars, forums and lectures. For information, call 751-6500.

29

This evening Art Collectors Robert and Adrian Mnuchin will welcome guests to their Upper East Side town house at 6:00 p.m. for a cocktail party to aid the development of the contemporary art collection of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. By invitation only. For information, call 683-5190.

30

Cancer Care hosts its second annual dinner-dance, beginning at 6:30 p.m. this evening in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Manufacturers Hanover Chairman John F. McGillicuddy will be receiving honors, and Rawleigh Warner, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Mobil, will oversee the festivities with Emcee Tony Randall. Tickets are \$300. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 997-0100.

31

Dance up a storm to the rhythms of Bob Hardwick and his Orchestra at the Madison Square Boys' Club annual dinner-dance. Chairman Mrs. Anne Sutherland Fuchs will handle the evening's activities, which include tributes to Thomas Murphy, chairman of Capital Cities Communications, and Daily News Publisher James Hoge. Expect a concert performance by a guest artist. Tickets for this black-tie spectacular are \$250. The Hotel Pierre, Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call 532-5751.

## FOOD

Continued from opening page

York chef Loic Avril, first at Le Relais, then at La Mangeoire, where Brash was a *sous-chef*. After a year in France, he spent another learning desserts under

Michel Fitoussi at the Palace. "I'm pretty regimented," Brash says, "and I like to cook by the books." Having endured the exams, the 80-hour weeks and the taskmas-



Laurie Siegel and Fred Brash make an unlikely twosome at Terrace Five.

ters before joining Terrace Five, Brash concedes he was skeptical at first about working under an apparent beginner like Siegel. "The kitchen was tiny, and I wasn't too sure about the whole Trump Tower bit either," he admits. Still, the lure of putting on his own small show was too great to resist. "I couldn't be happier," he says now. "We go after the freshest ingredients and keep the menu light—no starches, hardly any roux—but we still have room to play with the sauces."

As for his new partner, Brash says: "She is so energetic. She knows in her gut how to do good interesting cuisine. One day she'll say, 'Let's try lobster salad and blueberries.' I'll tell her: 'No way, it won't work.' But she pushes it, and what's the one thing we sell out of the next day? Lobster salad with blueberries. Now when she comes up with mango mousse, I keep my mouth shut."

Siegel is no less grateful for Brash's formal background. "He's a perfect complement to my approach," she says. "I think it's a great team."

## HERBERT KLINE WILSON III OF JACK'S

A few years ago, when Herbert Wilson was starting out as an engineering student at Howard University in Washington, D.C., his culinary knowledge was limited, to say the least. "I had fooled around with hot dogs," he says, "but that was about it." Wilson's admission would be less startling were he still a

ambiance alone. A less adventurous sort might have tried to slip by on chophouse fare and atmosphere. But Safdie, 45, wanted to introduce a young, inventive kitchen when he opened Jack's nearly two years ago. "I trust all young people," Safdie enthuses. "They're less tainted, fresher, more innovative—and the best ones take



Herbert Wilson III of Jack's went from engineering to elegant entrees.

hot dog-eating gear-head. Such, however, is not the case. As executive chef of the stylish, two-tiered Jack's on Lexington Avenue at Seventy-third Street, Wilson, 26, supervises one of the hippest, freshest American-style kitchens in the city.

Jack's is no ordinary East Side hangout. The creation of California Resort Impresario Edward Safdie, the restaurant would draw a following for its country club

their work more seriously than old establishment types.

Herbert Wilson was certainly serious. Though he may have started late, he had taken the right steps to catch up by the time he met Safdie last year. Among them were an exploratory summer course at the Culinary Institute of America, a stint at the New York Tech Hotel School in Brooklyn and a pantry job at Regine's under the renowned

Michel Guérard, whom Wilson remembers as "running a very tight kitchen." Wilson had also managed to squeeze in some topflight European training. "I just wrote to 50 two- and three-star restaurants in the French Michelin guide, asking for a job," Wilson recounts. It was a gutsy effort that eventually paid off: he landed a year-long apprenticeship under three of France's most respected chefs—the Troisgros brothers of Roanne and Gérard Pangaud in Paris.

Safdie was impressed by Wilson's credentials and by his confidence. "There's never been a hint of inhibition on Herb's part," Safdie says. "He's conservative yet innovative. It was the perfect fit into our style."

Diners at Jack's would have to agree. The kitchen's encyclopedic range of ingredients is itself noteworthy, from sweet, diminutive Hawaiian blue prawns to tart Santa Rosa goat cheese; from Minnesota wild rice to thin-shelled New Zealand mussels. What Wilson does with them is more intriguing yet: New England fiddlehead ferns and pureed parsnips with veal; white asparagus and Michigan baby corn with grilled swordfish. Entrees are changed almost every evening, so a litany of recent offerings has to suffice: crab cakes with tomato zucchini relish, Maine oysters with caviar butter, mushroom ravioli with gooseberry sauce, sautéed duck with corn custard and grapefruit. All are Wilson originals, as are the coconut ice cream and Cajun spice cake that follow. "If I like it," he declares, "it works."

## HENRY MEER OF LUTÈCE

"You'll never be a chef." The words still occasionally haunt Henry Meer. As a young cook trying to chart a course through New York's upper circle of French restaurants, he had been hoping for a bit more encouragement. He was still a student at the famed Culinary Institute of America but had landed a four-month "externship" in the

Was it a test, or simply a stark verdict? Either way, Meer, then 24, was thoroughly undone. "I went home crushed, but I came back the next day and said, 'Hello, Chef,' as if nothing had happened. I think Rachou thought he'd never see me again. Instead, I finally had gained a little of his respect, and we never had any problems after that." In fact, after his four



Henry Meer moved over to Lutèce to become Andre Soltner's apprentice.

kitchen of Jean Jacques Rachou, owner and chef of La Côte Basque. "For nearly two months he didn't say a word to me. He was sizing me up," Meer recalls. "Then one afternoon he just sauntered in while I was doing some prep work and said, matter-of-factly, 'You'll never be a chef.'"

months were up, Meer stayed on at La Côte Basque through an entire year; it was also where he spent two years following his graduation from the C.I.A.

Now 28, and having moved on to Lutèce under André Soltner, Meer can shrug off his early hazings in the kitchen—including those at the

hands of surly waiters and line chefs. "The fanciest restaurants in New York are still a lot like the street," says the native East Sider. "If you don't stand your ground, you get pushed around."

Meer's first real initiation came after college, when he spent nine months preparing cold foods in the enormous kitchen at La Costa, the opulent Teamsters-run resort near San Diego. The Culinary Institute (or "Camp Culinary," as Meer fondly calls it) came next. In the following two years at La Côte Basque he worked or assisted at every major station, beginning with lowly vegetables and cold dishes as *garde-manger* and moving on to the more senior fish, meat and *saucier* posts. Rachou was so satisfied that last winter he offered Meer a *sous-chef* slot at La Côte Basque's newly renovated sister restaurant, La Lavadou, on East Sixty-first Street. Meer held the job until he switched to Lutèce earlier this year to work under André Soltner.

It was hardly an easy move to make. Not only do the city's leading chefs refrain from raiding each other's staffs, but the Lutèce job—available when a friend of Meer's went off to Europe to become a private cook—was that of *garde-manger*, the very post he had started with two years before. Yet he has had no second thoughts about his move. "I felt Mr. Soltner could teach me something more about being on line,"

—Allan Ripp

## BUSINESS

Continued from opening page

through unseen. After giving his routine \$1,000 to the major campaign, for example, a donor can pitch what's known as "soft money" into state committees that channel the funds into activities that benefit the national campaign such as voter turnout drives. Because the money goes to state committees, only state laws apply, and they often permit contributions from corporations. (Each party gets about \$2 million a year through such transactions.) Heavy hitters can also make their influence felt by contributing to a variety of special-purpose accounts, tax-exempt foundations and political action committees that help a candidate but are not considered directly linked with his campaign. And while corporations cannot contribute directly to campaigns, they can advance credit for services on favorable terms. All told, the connections between business and politics are as strong and as behind-the-scenes as ever, and a fund-raiser's discretion is often the better part of continued valor.

Is it worth it? Is it fun? Curley laughs. "I'm not in politics because I like raising money. I don't like to owe anybody a dime, and I don't like to have anybody owe me a dime, and I certainly don't like to ask anybody for anything. But somebody has to do it. I'm not in it because I think somebody is going to appoint me to a job in Washington, either. I was appointed ambassador to Ireland not because I was a big committee man or a big giver. I wasn't even active then. I'm doing this work because it's challenging—and it's necessary."

Against the difficulties of fund-raising, Walter Curley has an advantage over many New Yorkers: his business and political connections. For ten years he was a partner in J.H. Whitney and Company, a venture capital firm, and

he helped start or sat on the boards of companies that received Whitney capital. When he returned to New York after serving as the American ambassador to Ireland during the Ford Administration, he had a clean business slate (ambassadors must resign all their business positions), but he had personal capital to trade up on, in the form of his American and Irish business contacts. He started his own venture capital firm, and now sits on the boards of companies ranging from the Bank of Ireland to the New York Life Insurance Company. Of course when it's time to get on the phone to raise funds for the Republicans, Curley can dial the companies that have benefited from his venture capital help. "You better believe it," says Curley. "People who have been successful in business and are relatively sophisticated never mind your asking them for money, because they can make up their minds pretty quickly and they either like your man or they don't."

Now that the campaign has moved into higher gear, Curley's role has shifted too, from fund-raising to making public appearances to get out the vote. "I don't think it will be a pushover," he says of the battle. "We're going to have to take our coats off and roll our sleeves up. There are twice as many registered Democrats as there are Republicans." Curley takes to the stump as often as four times a week, and he admits that the pace can be tiring. But his enthusiasm—and that military spirit—keep him slogging on. "There's a thrill in serving in some public capacity," he says. "The only reward is seeing that the system works, seeing the good people put their shoulders to the wheel. That's the only reward—and that's plenty."

—Bret Watson



before joining Terrace Five, Brash concedes he was skeptical at first about working under an inexperienced parent like Siegel. The kitchen was tiny, and I wasn't sure about the whole Trump bit either," he admits. Still, the lure of putting on his own show was too great to resist. "We go after the freshest ingredients and keep the menu light on starches, hardly any roux—we still have room to play in the sauces."

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Michel Guérard, whom Wilson remembers as "running a very tight ship," Wilson had also managed to squeeze in some top-flight European training. "I just wrote 10 two- and three-star restaurants in the French Michelin guide, looking for a job," Wilson recounts. As a gutsy effort that eventually paid off, he landed a year-long apprenticeship under three of France's most respected chefs—Troisgros brothers of Roanne, Gérard Pangaud in Paris. "I was so impressed by Wilson's credentials and by his confidence. 'There's never been a lack of inhibition on Herb's part,'" he says. "He's conservative and innovative. It was the perfect fit to our style."

At Jack's would have to be. The kitchen's encyclopedic range of ingredients is itself noteworthy, from sweet, diminutive Italian blue prawns to tart, a Rosa goat cheese; from Minnesota wild rice to thin-shelled Zealand mussels. What Wilson does with them is more intriguing yet: New England fiddleheads and pureed parsnips; veal; white asparagus and organic baby corn with grilled fish. Entrees are changed out every evening, so a litany of offerings has to suffice: cakes with tomato zucchini, Maine oysters with caviar, mushroom ravioli with cherry sauce, sautéed duck corn custard and grapefruit. Are Wilson originals, as are coconut ice cream and Cajun cake that follow. "If I like it," he declares, "it works."

of surly waiters and line. "The fanciest restaurants in New York are still a lot like the old," says the native East Sider. "You don't stand your ground, you get pushed around."

Her first real initiation came at college, when he spent nine months preparing cold foods in a notorious kitchen at La Costa, a resort in San Diego. The Culinary Institute of America, as fondly calls its name next to following two years at La Basque he worked for assisted by major station, beginning with vegetables and cold meats, game, and more. It was the same senior fish and vegetable menu. "I was so satisfied that last winter I'd learned it all," he says.

André Solner, who moved to New York only after the city's leading chefs returned from the other's stints, but the La Basque was available when a friend of his went off to Europe to be a private cook—was that he managed the very post he started with two years before he had his move. "I don't think he could teach me some more about being on line," says Alan Rupp.



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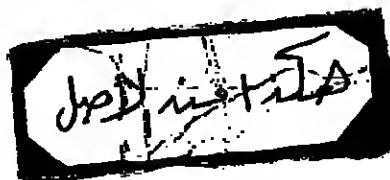
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## TRAVEL

## What's New Around Europe

**I**N LONDON, major art exhibitions and a direct rail link with Gatwick Airport, in Rome, the lesser-used and therefore much more pleasant of the city's air terminals. To get to crowded, sprawling Heathrow Airport, you must either ride the subway from central London, catch the airport bus, or take a cab, which costs about £16 (\$20). British Rail's new Gatwick connection makes the run from Victoria Station through south London and into the Sussex countryside—a trip that can take up to 90 minutes when driving—in half an hour. One-way fare is £5 first class, £3.30 second class.

Not all airlines use Gatwick, and some that do use it fly only to a limited number of destinations. But if you're starting a European holiday in London, as many people do,

and continuing on to the Continent, you may be able to fly from Gatwick as easily as from Heathrow. Some trans-Atlantic carriers, including Delta and British Caledonian, operate from Gatwick, too. The British Rail trains have plenty of easily accessible baggage racks, and they arrive directly beneath the terminal, which makes transfers comparatively painless.

Britain and the Netherlands have just agreed on a new round-trip fare of £49 between the two countries. Negotiations are under way for a similar agreement between Britain and Belgium. And Air France and British Airways are introducing new low fares between their respective capital cities and some of their provincial cities. Check to see what discounts are available.

One of the city's best small hotels, the Capital, has just had a face lift. It has an indefatigable proprietor in David Lewis, a talented chef in a jolly Yorkshireman, Brian Turner, and a prime location in these days of the strong dollar: just around the corner from Harrods. Rooms run about £90 a double a night, although Lewis also offers bed and breakfast "with style" in a new annex next door for about £60 (22 Basil Street, SW3; tel: 589-5171).

Even better value can be had, albeit with less luxury and in a less convenient location, at the lodging called Number Sixteen, which Jan Morris quite rightly calls the ultimate pension in this year's "Good Hotel Guide."

Three Victorian row houses near the South Kensington tube station have been connected and modernized to make an ideal nook for those staying for a week or so. There's a wonderful garden, and bed-and-breakfast starts at about £30 (16 Summer Place, SW7; tel: 589-5232).

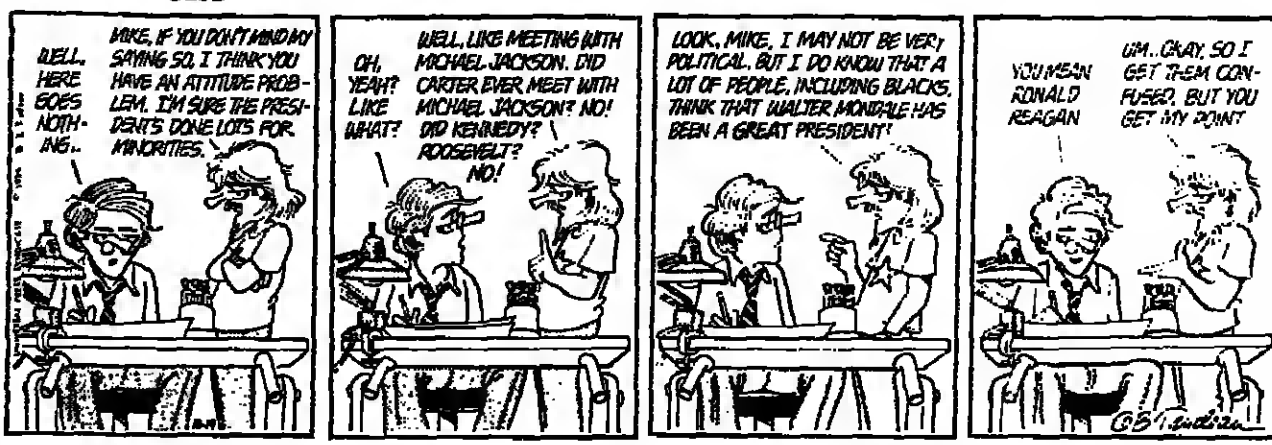
London's most interesting new restaurant is probably Hilaire, a French place in South Kensington; Simon Hopkins offers good nouvelle cuisine without fanfare for about £45 for two, including wine (68 Old Brompton Road, SW7; tel: 584-8993).

Two art exhibitions this winter will be of keen interest. Through Jan. 6, the Tate Gallery is offering the most comprehensive show ever of the pictures of the 18th-century artist George Stubbs, including works lent by Paul Mellon and Queen Elizabeth II. Known as perhaps the premier painter of horses, Stubbs also turned his hand to many other subjects.

Starting Jan. 11 and continuing until March 31, the Royal Academy will feature a retrospective devoted to Marc Chagall, the whimsical Russian-born artist who is the last major survivor of the School of Paris. For those visiting the city within the next few weeks, the exhibition of Vermeer, DeHooch and other Dutch genre painters, which has already been seen in Berlin and Philadelphia, is a must. It is at the Royal Academy until Nov. 18.

As ever, the visitor will find scaffolding up

## DOONESBURY



all over London — the inevitable consequence of maintaining old buildings. Big Ben remains swathed in workmen's bandages, which give an unwelcome lumpy aspect to the usually trim spire. But the restoration and cleaning of Westminster Abbey is almost complete, and its stone shimmers in the episodic autumn sun as it hasn't done for decades. And although parts of the Victoria and Albert Museum are closed, the Wallace Collection, with its wonderful French furniture and pictures, has been reorganized and refurbished to good effect.

Please don't try to come to London anytime soon without a hotel reservation; the strong dollar has so augmented the flow of American tourists that the city's hotels have been overwhelmed. And not only London's; in fact, every hotel room within 25 miles of Bath, whether grand and ornate, including even farmhouse bed-and-breakfasts — was spoken for by noon.

R.W. Apple Jr.

merchandise in shopping arcades, see a movie and buy foreign newspapers and magazines.

The terminals offer a choice of coffee shops, snack bars and restaurants. Le Bistrot (at the Zurich terminal) and Buffet Cornavin (at the Geneva terminal) are among the better eating places in their respective cities.

Direct trains to Kloten Airport leave from the Zurich terminal every 20 minutes; buses for Cointrin Airport leave from the Geneva terminal every half-hour. Travelers can check their baggage at the terminals to the final destination of their flights.

Winter sports enthusiasts who make it to St. Moritz by Feb. 2 will be just in time to celebrate the 100th birthday of the famed Cresta Run, reputedly the world's fastest and most dangerous toboggan slide. Celebrations last the entire week.

Paul Hofmann

## ROME

Sun worshipers who visit Rome hoping for fine weather and find themselves disappointed have a new option, the Tigrotto (Little Tiger) bus service to Palermo, the capital of Sicily. The odds are that even deep in winter the Sicilian sky will be radiant. The coach leaves daily, including Sunday, at 8 A.M. from Piazza della Repubblica (Piazza Esedra), near the railroad terminal. It stops for an hour's lunch somewhere in Calabria and reaches Palermo at 8:45 P.M. One-way fare, including lunch, is the equivalent of about \$40. The new bus link not only provides visitors with a chance of catching some Sicilian sun, it also enables them to see a good deal of southern Italy.

Visitors who find themselves in Rome when it is too chilly to linger in the Piazza Navona or the Piazza del Popolo, or when the rains come and those envious apartment-house terraces are no longer lit up and full of people, may wonder: What do Romans do at night?

If they don't stay home watching television, they do exactly what their forebears did — they enjoy a relaxed dinner in a neighborhood restaurant and continue visiting and gossiping for hours over carafes of white Frascati.

The meal may have been preceded by one of the innumerable diplomatic parties which

practically anyone who cares to may attend. Rome boasts more embassies than any other capital because most governments maintain two distinct missions in the city, one accredited to the Italian Republic, the other to the Holy See. Even a newly arrived visitor can easily wangle an embossed invitation to one of the affairs that ambassadors, counselors and attaches hold periodically. All that is needed is to know someone who knows a diplomat — and a few phone calls.

But Rome's real social life takes place at the dinner table — and this year, the dinner table is probably a trattoria. The sophisticated thing now is to stay away from the fancy restaurants listed in the guidebooks; — the ones that have recently been booked up with cute décor, are filled with tourists and seem to raise their prices by 20 percent every season, prices frequently unjustified by either the quality of the food or the service.

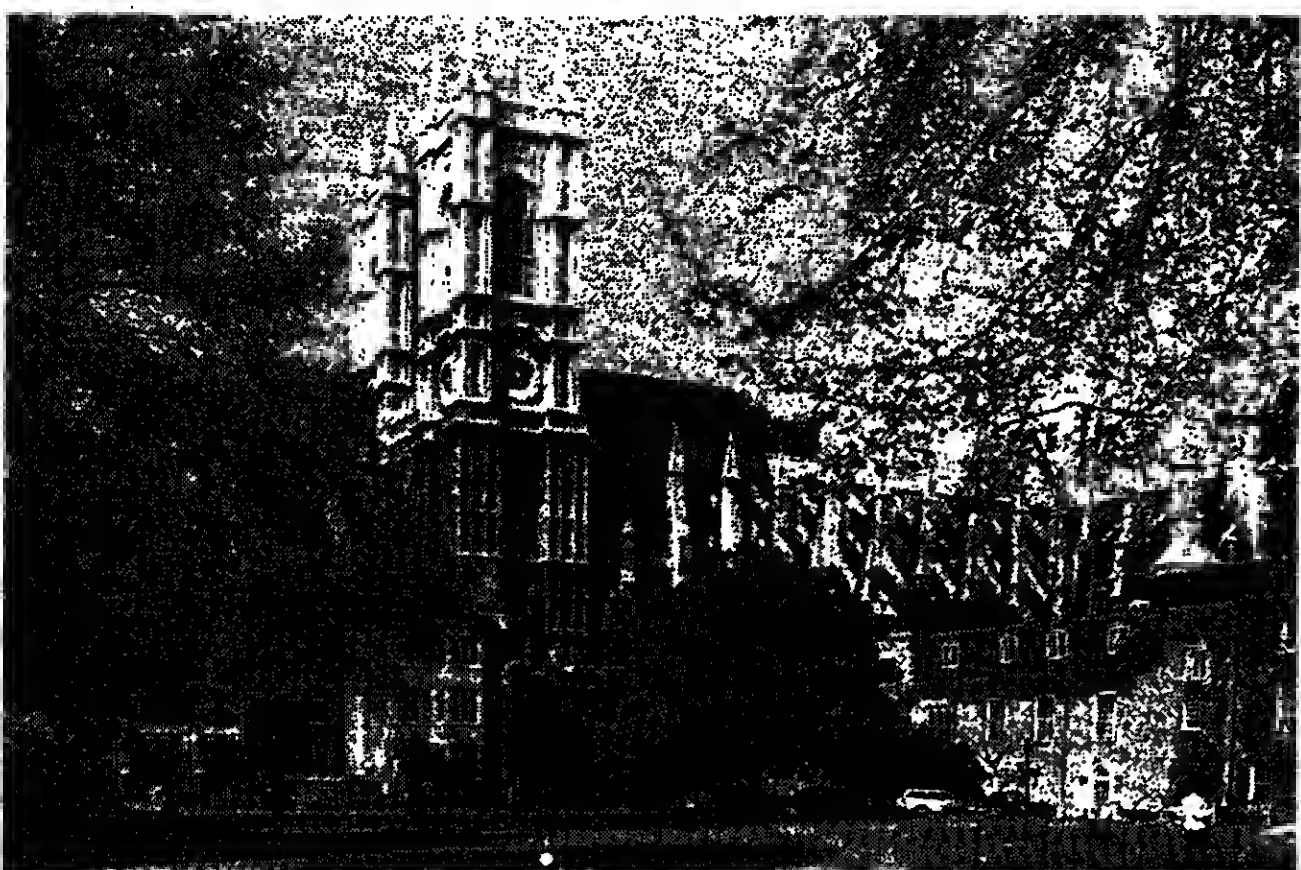
The places that Romans now prefer are simply called Mario or Da Cesare, or are nameless. They have whitewashed walls without any artwork or wainscoting. The menu is modest: just three or four pasta dishes, veal, pork sausages from the Abruzzi mountains, maybe liver, fish, fresh vegetables and whatever fruit is in season, house wine and little else. Above all, they don't charge much more than about 50,000 lire for two.

Rome has more than a hundred such places. Although it would be unfair to single out one or another, a few particular favorites worth trying are Memmo, 14 Piazza Cavour; Antico Falcone, 60 Via Trionfale; and Polessa and Luigi, both at the Piazza Sforza. And here are some tips. The trattoria that the smart Romans are seeking out this season are in unglamorous neighborhoods, far from the landmarks and big hotels; they are, for instance, near the Piazza Fiume or the Piazza Cavour. They have no credit-card signs at the entrance, and place no display ads in the yellow pages of the Rome telephone directory under the heading *Ristoranti*. Instead, they are listed, if at all, in small print under *Trattorie*.

The clientele is almost exclusively local, as you can determine even from the outside. In addition to uncomplicated but satisfactory food, the humble trattoria will, free, serve also a slice of genuine Roman life.

Paul Hofmann

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Westminster Abbey.

## Expatriate Twilight in Tangier

by David Lamb

**T**ANGIER, Morocco — Early Saturday evening, alone in the garden restaurant that bears her name, Mercedes Gutta put fresh flowers on the tables and checked to make sure that Mohammed had properly arranged the place settings. She nodded approvingly.

Mercedes Gutta is a plump woman, with a round, cheerful face, and when business is slack, as it has been recently, she does the cooking, mixes the cocktails and acts as hostess, presiding over her restaurant in Rue San Francisco with the attentiveness of a maharajah's currier.

Just across the street, a large mosque has gone up recently, and she has had to build a wall around her garden so that the faithful will not be offended by the sight of people drinking wine with dinner. This blocks the view a bit, but from her bedroom window above the restaurant she can still look out over the city and recall the days when Tangier, a Moroccan port full of intrigue and musty charm, cast a spell over everyone who came this way.

She is 68 years old now. She was born in Argentina, the daughter of a Jewish-Moroccan father and a Swiss mother.

"Oh, from time to time I've thought about leaving, like so many others," she said, "but where would I go?"

Tangier, she said, is still pleasant enough, but it does not have the old spark anymore.

The international community, which once numbered 60,000, has mostly drifted away. The artists and celebrities who used to come here — Ava Gardner, Betty Hutton, Errol Flynn, Truman Capote, Allen Ginsberg; the list is long — are either dead or have found other places to go. As of four months ago, even Tangier's most famous café, the Parade Bar, is closed, shuttered after the woman who owned it died at the age of 80.

What gave Tangier its character, and attracted all sorts of adventurers, was its peculiar status, from 1923 to 1956, as an international zone, established in a treaty signed by France, Spain and Britain. The city was governed by a committee of diplomats from eight Western nations, not as part of Morocco but as a separate entity with special privileges for the residents, including duty-free imports. Its working class was Spanish, its flavor Mediterranean, its trademark a re-

spect for the sinful pleasures of the good life.

"This was the most cosmopolitan, sophisticated place I'd ever been," said Joseph McPhillips 3d, a Princeton University graduate who arrived on a motorcycle for a brief visit in 1962 and has been here ever since. "It was a terrifically tolerant, open society, sort of whacky and full of characters."

"Living in Tangier was like being in an international village. It wasn't really colonial in feeling because you had Moroccan friends. The police were Moroccan; the Moroccans were in charge by the time I got here. Tangier was just different. There was no better life anywhere."

"I remember sitting up all night in the café, the Parade Bar or the Café de Paris, talking the night away with friends from all over the world, and seeing the street sweepers start work in the morning. I remember coming back after a holiday in the States and saying, 'Thank God, this is Tangier.'"

The doorman rang, McPhillips, headmaster of the American School, rose from his chair on the patio. It was dusk and the lights of Spain, 12 miles (20 kilometers) away, flickered across the Strait of Gibraltar. The red-tile rooftops of nearby villas peeked through the dense foliage, heavy with the fragrance of tangerines and flowers. Except for the distant song of a bird, the evening was still.

"Sorry, I just wanted to borrow your copy of 'Time,' a neighbor, Noel Mostert, a Canadian writer, said when the door opened."

Mostert, along with the American writer and composer Paul Bowles and Buffy Johnson, an American naturalist-painter, are among the last members of the artistic community that flourished here when Tangier was a zanier, zestier place.

Mark Twain described this city as being "clear out of the world," and the sidewalk cafés on Avenue Pasteur, the intermingling of French and Spanish in the streets, the synagogue and the Italian cathedral, the proximity to Europe all remind visitors that the visions of this old Phoenician trading station, former Roman provincial capital and one-time British territory, are still directed outward.

Before Morocco's independence in 1956, when the sultan's sole representative in Tangier had absolutely no power, this city at the crossroads of Africa and Europe had more than its share of spies, misfits and outcasts, drug dealers, smugglers, intellectuals, poets,

20th-century pirates, reclusive movie stars, worldly wanderers and sundry others appreciative of good beaches, warm days, late nights and casual living.

But shortly after independence, the international zone was eliminated and Tangier was incorporated into Morocco. In 1971, a new law specified that all businesses had to be 51 percent Moroccan-owned. The shopkeepers moved back to Europe, the rich and the famous found other retreats, and in their place came the tourists, a quarter-million of them a year. Tourism is now Tangier's principal economic activity.

The once-crowded port, a backwater today, was displaced by Casablanca; the city of 300,000 inhabitants has come to need a good scrubbing and a coat of paint.

**O**NLY about 800 Spaniards, a few hundred French and perhaps 150 American and British remain, a last generation of expatriates. Except for the splendid, 100-room Minzah Hotel downtown, most agree that standards are not quite what they were.

The Minzah is rich with wood paneling and lush with gardens, and in the bar the pianist strums memories when he plays "As Time Goes By" from the 1942 film classic "Casablanca." The concierge, Mohammed, who brings guests their telephone messages on a silver tray and sprinkles his conversations with references to Winston Churchill and Rita Hayworth and King Carlos, has been at the Minzah for 46 years but is unimpressed with his longevity. The other concierge, his brother Omar, has been at the hotel for 33 years.

"We've had them all — the kings, the presidents, the big stars," said Mohammed, who speaks French, English, Spanish and Arabic. "Errol Flynn, he was very elegant in his smoking jacket. We had the other big celebrities, too. They'd come on the ship from New York, with piles of luggage, and being a hall porter was a very nice business. Now it's just package tours, and they don't spend."

"The men used to wear tuxedos, the women, gowns, in our restaurant in the evening." He warily eyed his American guest, who wore slacks and a sport shirt, and said, "Of course, in those days, you wouldn't even get in the lobby dressed like that."

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## Mexican Wine Waits Its Turn

Continued from page 7

soil valleys close enough to ocean breezes to cool off the hot sun. Late winter rains are sufficient for growing.

One of the most successful valleys has been the Guadalupe, 20 miles northeast of Ensenada, where about 6,300 acres (2,500 hectares) of mostly quality varieties are cultivated. Almost half is by Pedro Domecq, the Spanish company that has become by far Mexico's largest wine producer. Don Eugenio wines are also from the Guadalupe, as are Cetto wines.

Cetto, founded by Italian immigrants, makes some of the best wines in Mexico, including one of the most spectacular of

many excellent Mexican cabernet sauvignons and a supple, smoky fume blanc.

There is still little export of the quality wines. Domecq exports Los Reyes to Spain, the United States and Canada. Don Eugenio has just been test marketed, with great success, according to Pinson, in San Antonio, Texas. Hidalgo, currently in only a few spots in Britain and West Germany, is trying to build up its production for major export to the United States and Europe in a few years.

Limited production is the problem in the best wines. But production seems certain to grow faster than the home market. Domecq and Pinson have at least doubled their out-

put of quality wines this year. Mexicans in increasing numbers are training at Davis and in Europe. They are bringing in new varieties. Pinson has found the ruby cabernet that was developed at Davis to have more character in Baja than in northern California.

And the search is on for more quality acreage. It takes about five years for a vine to make good wine grapes and the Guadalupe is already full. Promising new valleys are being developed by Santo Tomas and Domecq in the Baja and Pinson is developing a valley in the relatively new region of Zacatecas in the cool high mountains north of Queretaro.

## Herald Tribune

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NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
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AT&T	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
GE	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Merck	117.25	116.75	117.00	+0.25
Boeing	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
Amgen	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
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Amgen	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
Amgen	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
Indus	1192.25	1187.25	1192.00	+4.75
Trans	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
Util	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
Comp	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
Commodities	1192.25	1187.25	1192.00	+4.75
Industrials	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
Utilities	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
Finance	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	4 P.M.	100	100	100
Vol.	1192.25	1187.25	1192.00	+4.75
Vol.	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
Vol.	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
Advanced	1192.25	1187.25	1192.00	+4.75
Declined	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
Unchanged	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
Table Issues	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
Commodities	1192.25	1187.25	1192.00	+4.75
Industrials	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
Utilities	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25
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Table Issues	102.25	101.75	102.00	+0.25

## Dow Finishes 29.49 Up

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged sharply and broadly higher Thursday, with a wave of late-session buying leading to the some of the biggest gains in two months.

Early in the session, energy issues were lower and dragged prices down, but investors apparently decided that a drop in the world oil price would benefit many industries.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which dropped 1.88 Wednesday, soared 29.49 to 1,225.38, the highest level since it finished at 1,237.08 on Sept. 17. The gain was the largest since it climbed 36 on Aug. 3.

Advances led declines 1,252-to-412 among the 2,009 issues traded. Volume totaled 149,540,000 shares, up from 99,740,000 traded Wednesday, and was the heaviest since since 171,037,744 changed hands on Aug. 10.

"It took until today for the market to realize that bad news for oil stocks is really good news for most industries," said William Le Fèvre of Purcell, Graham & Co.

Investors were encouraged that federal funds rates dropped to 9 1/4 from 10 1/4 percent Wednesday. The bond market staged a large rally prior to the Federal Reserve's post-market report that the nation's money supply fell \$2.9 billion.

A report from the Commerce Department showed personal income climbed 0.9 percent in September, while personal spending rose 1.4 percent. But the same report had factory incomes down in September, an indication that heavy industry was not faring as well as other segments of the economy.

General Motors gained 2 1/2 to a 12-month high of 8 1/4. According to Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds, the market should be clear sailing for the next four months since M-1 hit its high on the four-month anniversary of its 1984 loss of 66 1/2 on June 18.

IBM rose 4 1/4 to 126 in heavy trading. Among the other high-technology issues, Digital Equipment gained 4 1/4 to 99 1/4, Honeywell 3 1/4 to 59, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing 3 1/4 to 82 1/4. Eastman Kodak climbed 3 1/4 to 74 1/4.

British Wednesday cut the price of its North Sea crude oil by \$1.33 to \$28.63 a barrel, following Norway's price reductions on Tuesday. Nigeria and Abu Dhabi also lowered their prices Thursday. OPEC oil ministers will hold an unscheduled meeting in Geneva Oct. 29.

"The selling of oil stocks seems to have abated," said Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton. He said the move to lower interest rates also influenced the market.

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## M-1 Shows a Decline

Reuters

NEW YORK — M-1, a measure of the U.S. money supply which includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions, fell \$2.9 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$545.6 billion in the week ended Oct. 8, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$548.5 billion from \$548.3 billion, while the four-week moving average of M-1 fell to \$547.6 billion from \$549.4 billion.

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## BO DEREK AND 800% PROFITS

Bo Derek, the actress who played Joan of Arc, is the subject of a new book by a former Wall Street Journal reporter.

To preclude tunnel vision our analysts travel to financial centers distilling the wisdom of other seers, seeking a magical "absolute" that can divine the tremors of the "Tape", the foibles of High Priests of Finance and novitiates sitting in Pews. Our success at C.G.R. is based upon a "contrarian" approach; the refusal to "follow the flock". In the summer of 1982, while the Dow was drooping under 800, we urged readers to accumulate blue-chips selling at less than 8 times earnings, musing... "THE DJI WILL HIT 1,000 BEFORE TOUCHING 750", a prophecy that seemed as heretical as Bo Derek playing Joan of Arc. At the time, the "Street" was cringing; even BARRON'S was bearish, commenting on August 9th 1982 that "the market has seen the future and seems to be saying that it doesn't work". A similar script unfolded in mid-July 1984, when our editors rebuked the "consensus", stating that the market would erupt, vaporizing "prophets of doom".

A week later, the Dow rocketed 87 points. Our attitude can be expressed by reprinting excerpts from a letter sent to us by a member of our research staff. He noted... "Here I sit, in the regal and splendid of the Palace Hotel in New York, trying to synchronize my thoughts. It is 7:30 P.M., and the sun is being soaked up by the Hudson River as I gaze westward."

"The dynamics of Manhattan never cease; the skyscrapers look like elongated steel cocoons, thrusting upwards, offering harpied occupants elevated hopes. The pace is electrifying. The bellboy who carried my luggage spoke w



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Universities Pin Hopes  
On New IBM Computer

By DAVID E. SANGER  
New York Times Service

ALTO, California — On the campuses of Stanford, the University of California at Berkeley, Carnegie-Mellon and Brown universities, it is known as the "3-M machine," or sometimes the "3-M machine." In time, it will be one of the newest additions to International Business Machines Corp.'s expanding line of desktop computers. The universities are betting they will have it in hand by the fall of 1985, when Carnegie-Mellon, at least, plans to equip every student with a machine.

No one is quite sure what the computer will look like, and IBM is not saying. But it is clear, from programmers and computer specialists working at a number of campuses, that it will be a computer uniquely designed to fit into data networks far more complex than anything in place today.

"The key is tying together all the corners of the campus," said David L. Wasley, who is designing a data communications system at the University of California at Berkeley that may ultimately link as many as 30,000 computers and other devices. That is about 10 times as many machines as most local area networks can handle currently.

Even if sufficiently powerful networks were in place, however, the computers themselves are not. "Most of the personal computers available today simply don't have the processing power or memory to support complicated communications protocols," he says. "The signals that instruct computers how to exchange information are Mr. Wasley noted.

To make IBM's Personal Computer work on a high-speed network, for example, the computer giant had to turn to Sytek Inc. in Mountain View, California, for an additional circuit board that can support rapid communications. "The card we are delivering to IBM has more power than the PC itself," said Michael Ruder, Sytek's chief executive.

"The hard part is that we want to sell the whole thing to students for \$3,000."

IBM problems may go away with the introduction of the "3-M" machine. The M's themselves suggest a computer significantly more powerful than anything now selling under \$15,000.

It will have, for example, a minimum of one megabyte, or one million characters, of internal memory, nearly twice the maximum memory of IBM's Personal Computer.

The central processor of the work station will be capable of executing one million instructions a second, the speed of a good-sized minicomputer. And the graphic display screen will have a resolution of about one million pixels, or 1,000 by 1,000 square pixels. It will be able to display images needed for designing a building, or perhaps a complex electrical circuit, on the screen.

"These are the easy parts," said Douglas Van Houweling, the provost at Carnegie-Mellon. "The hard part is that we want to sell the whole thing to students for \$3,000 each." More advanced versions, perhaps including a color monitor, would sell for \$5,000 to \$10,000, he said.

What may keep the price of the entry-level machine down, university officials hope, is that disk drives — the devices that store data permanently — should not be necessary.

Instead, the plan calls for the work stations to combine the best features of terminals — a video screen linked to a remote computer — and personal computers. A student working on a set of physics problems, for example, would connect his computer to a communications network on the campus. Then he could retrieve the problem set from one of many "file servers" — essentially huge disk drives — situated elsewhere on the network. The actual number crunching, though, would be done by the

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Oct. 18, excluding fees												
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. DT.												
	2.5535	3.0	D.M.	F.F.	11.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Y.	11.L.	Y.	11.L.
Amsterdam	62.59	112.16	20.1925	36.02	0.1959	17.914		167.23	141.90			
Brussels	63.79	112.16	20.1925	36.02	0.1959	17.914		167.23	141.90			
Milan	63.79	112.16	20.1925	36.02	0.1959	17.914		167.23	141.90			
Paris	1.1897		3.7564	11.2492	3.265.59	4.1865	2.562	226.035				
Rome	1.02625	2.55246		10.5116			346.30	36.983	72.28			
Stockholm	0.412	1.168	30.39	5.55	1675.00	5.9835	32.35	158.35				
Vienna	2.2925	27.63	79.23	24.04	12.22	70.08	39.439	37.23				
Zurich	2.5545	3.6964	0.186	36.027	0.1929	72.94	36.027	1.6229				
London	0.89764	0.271447		9.46557	3.0000	2.615	62.785	2.5247	24.6524			

Dollar Values												
	2.5535	3.0	D.M.	F.F.	11.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Y.	11.L.	Y.	11.L.
Amsterdam	1.2667	0.772	0.12	1.081		6.614	Shoppers	2.153				
Brussels	1.2667	0.772	0.12	1.081		6.614	Shoppers	2.153				
Milan	1.2667	0.772	0.12	1.081		6.614	Shoppers	2.153				
Paris	0.515	1.31	1.94	1.081	0.12	6.614	Shoppers	2.153				
Rome	0.515	1.31	1.94	1.081	0.12	6.614	Shoppers	2.153				
Stockholm	0.515	1.31	1.94	1.081	0.12	6.614	Shoppers	2.153				
Vienna	0.515	1.31	1.94	1.081	0.12	6.614	Shoppers	2.153				
Zurich	0.515	1.31	1.94	1.081	0.12	6.614	Shoppers	2.153				
London	0.515	1.31	1.94	1.081	0.12	6.614	Shoppers	2.153				







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Apple's Net Rose Sixfold During Fiscal 4th Quarter

**SAN FRANCISCO** — Apple Computer Inc. said Thursday that its fiscal fourth-quarter profit increased sixfold from a depressed period a year earlier. Sales jumped 75 percent.

In the quarter ended Sept. 28, net income climbed to \$30.8 million, or 30 cents a share, from \$5.1 million, or 5 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales climbed to \$477.4 million from \$273.2 million.

Apple's fiscal year ended in June. Last year, a year ago, the company had a transition period for the company and that it planned if necessary to forego short-term profit gains in order to bolster its position in the market, particularly against International Business Machines Corp.

The effort included heavy cuts in new-product development

## COMPANY NOTES

**AEG Telefunken AG** plans to increase expenditures on research and development to over 800 million Deutsche marks (\$257 million) this year from 741 million DM in 1983, a board member, Hans Giese, said.

Caterpillar Tractor Co. blamed its financial problems on the strength of the U.S. dollar. Lee Morgan, the chairman, predicted that layoffs announced by Peoria, Illinois-based Caterpillar this week, would probably return the unemployment rate in Peoria to more than 10 percent. The layoffs represent about 5 percent of Caterpillar's workforce.

Coca-Cola Co. said third-quarter profit rose 16 percent from a year earlier to \$173.5 million as sales climbed 13 percent to \$2.07 billion. For the first nine months of 1984, net income rose 15 percent from a year earlier to \$498.4 million and volume gained 10 percent to \$5.58 billion.

General Motors Corp. says nine U.S. assembly plants, five of them in Michigan, could be affected as early as this week by the United Auto Workers union's strike

## Both Placement and Underwriting May Be Used in Privatization of BT

**LONDON** — The government is considering a combination of placement and underwriting for the planned denationalization of British Telecom next month, financial market sources said here Thursday.

Although a final decision has not yet been made, the proposal has been suggested widely to potential institutional buyers in London business circles.

Under the proposal, institutions would commit themselves to buy a certain portion of the shares — some sources say 50 to 60 percent — while underwriting the balance.

Fees would be structured to encourage the institutions to buy the shares outright, rather than underwrite them, several sources said. One added that fees would be around 14 percent.

If the proposal is adopted, it would seem to effectively halve the amount of the share issue available through a public offering, one market analyst said.

A market source said it would be a fine judgement on how much stock should be left for sale to the public and abroad.

The government, which expects to raise up to \$4 billion (\$4.8 billion) in the sale of BT, is considering selling some of the shares abroad, including in the United States and Japan.

## Sears Reports 11.5% Rise in Net for Quarter

**CHICAGO** — Sears, Roebuck & Co., reporting an 11.5-percent increase in third-quarter earnings, said Thursday that revenues from its merchandise group reflected smaller gains in sales of durable goods after two years of double-digit increases in these lines.

It said merchandise-group earnings were \$163.8 million, up 3 percent from \$158.9 million in the like period last year. Revenue increased 4.4 percent to \$6.46 billion from \$6.19 billion.

Sears reported quarterly earnings of \$32.1 million, or 88 cents a share, up from \$28.8 million, or 81 cents a share, on revenues that rose 8 percent to \$9.65 billion from \$8.93 billion. Earnings included a \$60-million income-tax credit.

It said that losses of Dean Witter Financial Services narrowed in the third quarter to \$7.6 million from \$19.3 million in the like period of 1983 on 28.9 percent higher revenues.

The company said that losses at its Sears World Trade Inc. narrowed in the quarter to \$7 million from \$12.2 million in 1983, and revenues rose to \$59.3 million from \$7.8 million.

## ATT and Olivetti Announce Accord

**NEW YORK** — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Olivetti of Italy agreed to the production of a "broad range" of personal computers and workstations, the companies said Thursday.

The companies described the agreement as a "strengthening" of their relationship.

AT&T has a 25-percent stake in Olivetti. AT&T's personal computer, the PC 6300, was designed by Olivetti.

## Occidental, China Coal Plan Delayed

(Continued from Page 11)

project than just the acquisition of Western coal-mining technology and experience. Other U.S. companies, which know Mr. Hammer's reputation for taking a gamble in Communist countries, may be hesitant to invest in China themselves if Occidental gave up.

Coal, which already accounts for 70 percent of China's energy consumption, is central to China's strategy for modernizing itself. China ranks after the Soviet Union and the United States as the world's third-largest coal producer, digging out 2 million tons a day. Yet, according to the State Economic Commission, about 20 percent of factory machinery stands idle for lack of power.

To meet a target of nearly doubling national production to 1.2 billion tons of coal a year before the end of the century, China has encouraged the development of many small, inefficient rural mines with outdated equipment and safety hazards. Production increased by 30 million tons in 1983, but the Chinese know that the small mines are too inefficient to be more than a stopgap and that it needs Western help to meet its target.

Coal production also suffers from the kind of malaise that affects other sectors of the state-run economy. Officials of the Coal Industry Ministry were considered out of touch with what happened below ground that editors went out a couple of years ago ordering them to spend some time in the mines or in other physical labor and to stop assigning their relatives easy jobs above ground.

China has given greater priority to coal production to help free petroleum, whose onshore production has stagnated, for export to earn hard currency. Coal itself is also viewed as a potentially lucrative export.

Shanxi Province, an aid region of North China slightly larger than New York and New Jersey combined, has been designated as the base of China's energy drive, with the goal of nearly quadrupling its coal production, to 600 million tons, by the year 2000.

China has looked to Western companies for capital and know-how. Fluor Corp. and Bechtel Corp. have been studying possible coal mining ventures with the Chinese in Inner Mongolia.

Shanxi's Pinghuo mining area, 220 miles (350 kilometers) west of Beijing, is considered promising because it sits atop a bed of wide-ranging bituminous coal reserves

## Universities Look to IBM

(Continued from Page 11)

work station's own microprocessor, ending the delays that plague users of large "time-sharing" machines, where all the computations are done by a single, giant processor. A separate disk drive for the work station would be optional.

No one seems certain what microprocessor IBM will choose for the new machine. University researchers are developing software for the IBM machine on fairly expensive older machines, especially Sun Microsystems Inc.'s work stations. The Sun machine, however, uses the Motorola 68000 microprocessor, and is not compatible with IBM's current line of Personal Computers, which use the architecturally distinct Intel Corp. microprocessor. The universities also want to use the Unix operating system, developed by Bell Laboratories and long popular on campuses, rather than IBM's system, MVS.

In the end, the IBM computer will probably run both Unix and MVS-DOS programs. "We've found you can build Unix software that looks a lot like the IBM PC," said David Rosenblatt, a Carnegie-Mellon systems designer, as he demonstrated a text-editing system the university has already developed for the new machine.

## Schlumberger Lifts Quarterly Net 10%

**NEW YORK** — Schlumberger Ltd., the Franco-American energy-services company, said Thursday its net in the third quarter ended Sept. 30 rose 10 percent to \$305.4 million, or \$1.06 a share, from a year earlier \$278.7 million, or 96 cents a share. Sales climbed 14 percent to \$1.62 billion from \$1.43 billion.

For the first nine months of 1984, the company said net rose 5 percent to \$871 million, or \$3.02 a share, from \$824 million, or \$2.83 a share, a year earlier. Sales rose 8 percent to \$4.67 billion from \$4.31 billion.

The chairman, Jean Riboud, said a lackluster performance by the company's drilling and production-service units outside North America partially offset the gains from its oil-drill testing and semi-conductor and automatic test systems divisions.

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada		Cons. Freight		Lane Star Ind.	
3rd Qtr.	1984	3rd Qtr.	1984	3rd Qtr.	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1,000	Per Share	1,000	Per Share	1,000

United States		Air Pds Chem.		ABC	
3rd Qtr.	1984	3rd Qtr.	1984	3rd Qtr.	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1,000	Per Share	1,000	Per Share	1,000

Coca Cola		Koppers		Molex	
3rd Qtr.	1984	3rd Qtr.	1984	3rd Qtr.	1984
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1,000	Per Share	1,000	Per Share	1,000

Gold Options (quotes in \$/oz.)		Values White Wolf S.A.	
Price	Vol.	Price	Vol.
300	100	300	100
305	100	305	100
310	100	310	100
315	100	315	100
320	100	320	100

CENTRAL ASSETS CURRENCY FUNDS LTD.	
Prices as at 18-10-84	
U.S.S.	12.68
Sw.Fr.	12.97
D.Marks	45.19
Sw.Fr.	41.53
Fr.Fr.	138.03
S.D.R.	311.21

CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (CDRs)	
Underwritten	1,000
Subscription	1,000
Redemption	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1,000

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.	
Underwritten	1,000
Subscription	1,000
Redemption	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1,000

GRAND METROPOLITAN P.L.C. (CDRs)	
Underwritten	1,000
Subscription	1,000
Redemption	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1,000

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.	
Underwritten	1,000
Subscription	1,000
Redemption	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1,000

ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL P.L.C. (CDRs)	
Underwritten	1,000
Subscription	1,000
Redemption	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1,000

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.	
Underwritten	1,000
Subscription	1,000
Redemption	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1,000

TOSHIBA CORPORATION (CDRs)	
Underwritten	1,000
Subscription	1,000
Redemption	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1,000

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.	
Underwritten	1,000
Subscription	1,000
Redemption	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1,000

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

18 October 1984

ALMA MANAGEMENT	
(1) ALMA FUND	\$12.64
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(97) ALMA FUND	\$12.64
(98) ALMA FUND	\$12.64
(99) ALMA FUND	\$12.64
(100) ALMA FUND	\$12.64

DM — Deutsche Mark; SF — Swiss Franc; FL — Dutch Guilder; LF — Luxembourg Franc; £ — British Pound; \$ — U.S. Dollar; ¥ — Japanese Yen; S — Australian Dollar; N — New Zealand Dollar; A — Australian Dollar; C — Canadian Dollar; F — French Franc; B — British Pound; D — Deutsche Mark; E — Euro; G — German Mark; H — Hong Kong Dollar; I — Italian Lira; J — Japanese Yen; K — Korean Won; L — Luxembourg Franc; M — Malaysian Ringgit; N — New Zealand Dollar; O — Omani Rial; P — Pakistani Rupee; Q — Qatari Riyal; R — Romanian Leu; S — Swiss Franc; T — Thai Baht; U — U.S. Dollar; V — Vietnamese Dong; W — West German Mark; X — Xhosa; Y — Yugoslav Dinar; Z — Zambian Kwacha.

## PHOENIX ASSURANCE PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Phoenix Assurance Public Limited Company (CDRs) will be held on Thursday, 22 October 1984, at 2.00 p.m. at the Phoenix Assurance Public Limited Company, 25 Leval Lane, London EC3R 8LL, England.

With reference to its advertisement of August 1, 1984, the undersigned announces that the Phoenix Assurance Public Limited Company has been received to that effect delivery of 1 CDR Phoenix Assurance Public Limited Company, each CDR is a 25p share and will be payable in cash with Dfls. 1.381.48 per CDR at K&A-Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, October 22, 1984.

According to above mentioned the payment has been received to that effect delivery of 1 CDR Phoenix Assurance Public Limited Company, each CDR is a 25p share and will be payable in cash with Dfls. 1.381.48 per CDR at K&A-Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, October 22, 1984.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A. will be held on Thursday, 22 October 1984, at 2.00 p.m. at the Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A., 25 Leval Lane, London EC3R 8LL, England.

With reference to its advertisement of August 1, 1984, the undersigned announces that the Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A. has been received to that effect delivery of 1 CDR Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A., each CDR is a 25p share and will be payable in cash with Dfls. 1.381.48 per CDR at K&A-Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, October 22, 1984.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

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Prev. 4 P.M. vol. \_\_\_\_\_ 6,740,000

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street**

[illegible]

## Oct. 18

**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]







## SPORTS

## England, West Germany Gain

**United Press International**  
LONDON — England, whose soccer history has been littered by upsets against weak opposition, crushed Finland, 5-0, in European qualifying Group 3 Wednesday night as it began its campaign for a place in the 1986 World Soccer Cup finals in Mexico.

Mark Hateley, who joined AC Milan of the Italian League from English second-division Portsmouth last summer, scored twice for England, whose other goals were netted by Tony Woodcock, Bryan Robson and Kenny

victory, 3-0, over Iceland in Group 7. Paul McStay, who turns 20 Saturday, tallied twice for Scotland, but the winners may later regret not scoring more against a weak opponent.

The two opening matches in Group 1 provided no shocks, Belgium downing Albania, 3-1, and Poland winning by the same score over Greece. But the Poles, third in the 1982 World Cup final, were flattered by the scoreline.

In Group 5, the Netherlands lost, 2-1, to Hungary in Rotterdam, while Spain, host of the 1982 tournament, downed Wales, 3-0, in a Group 7 match in Seville.

West Germany, which has never lost a qualifying match, needed two goals to defeat Sweden, 2-0, in Group 2. Goals from defender Uwe Kohn — 10 seconds after coming onto the field for his debut in place of Felix Magath — and Karl-Heinz Riemer gave West Germany a victory in Cologne.

Meanwhile both Norway and Switzerland proved that soccer reputations still count for little.

Norway scored a surprise 1-0 victory over the Republic of Ireland just five weeks after the Irish downed the Soviet Union by the same score in Dublin. Switzerland, which last competed in a major championship when it reached the 1966 World Cup, downed 1984 European championship semifinalist Denmark, 1-0, in Bern in another Group 6 match that left Switzerland and Norway at the top of the standings.

Sodan registered an expected England's Mark Hateley opens the scoring against Finland.



United Press International

## USFL Suing NFL for 'Conspiracy'

By Michael Janofsky  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The U.S. Football League brought an antitrust suit against the National Football League late Wednesday, charging it with monopolizing and conspiring to control "the business of major-league professional football."

The suit, filed in Federal District Court in Manhattan, seeks \$1.32 billion in damages and asks the court to declare illegal the NFL's relationship with the three major television networks.

The suit contends that the NFL has an influence over the networks to the extent that the younger group and its member clubs are unable to compete as a major league. No trial date has been set.

Named as defendants are the NFL, its 28 member teams and Commissioner Pete Rozelle. Although ABC, CBS and NBC are not named as defendants, they are cited as "involuntary co-conspirators" and an "essential facility necessary to the plaintiffs' survival."

Besides seeking actual damages of \$440 million, which are trebled in antitrust cases, the USFL asked the court:

• That the NFL be divided into two separate and competing 14-team leagues, each limited to a contract with one major network, or that the NFL as currently constituted be allowed to maintain contracts with no more than two networks.

• That NFL clubs be enjoined from enforcing or implementing player-movement rules that might have the effect of increasing the roster size of their teams and thereby limiting the USFL's ability to negotiate with players who would not otherwise be under contract to NFL teams.

• That NFL clubs be enjoined from making contract offers for future services of players under contract to the USFL; that they not enter into any contracts that would give them exclusive use of stadiums, and that they not force their game officials to sign "exclusive" NFL contracts.

The suit arose from the USFL's recent decision to move its schedule to the fall in 1986, which would put it in direct competition with the NFL. The USFL, which began play in 1982, has com-

pleted two seasons of a spring-summer schedule. According to the suit, the league lost \$100 million over the first two seasons. Those losses, combined with extensive market surveys, convinced USFL owners that a switch to football during the sport's traditional months would be necessary.

According to the suit, however, attempts to negotiate a lucrative television contract have been difficult. And the reason, it charges, is that the NFL — which has a five-year, \$2.1 billion pact with the three networks that was signed in 1982 — has exerted sufficient influence on the networks to minimize their interest in the younger league.

As an example, the suit cites the USFL's relationship with ABC, the only major over-the-air network that has televised USFL games.

It accuses ABC of failing to promote the USFL and of making publicly disparaging remarks about the league. That, the suit charges, is a result of "the defendants' influence on ABC backed by defendants' threat to modify ABC's favored position in its coverage of prime-time NFL football or to cease doing business with ABC."

The suit also charges that, since the USFL announced its move to a fall schedule, neither of the two other major networks has been willing to negotiate a contract for the 1986 season. Representatives of one of those networks, the suit said, told the USFL it would be willing to buy future USFL television rights — but only if the other network did so. The suit does not identify the network with which the USFL held such conversations.

In addition, the suit cites several actions as evidence that the NFL has tried to "control" player movement, such as the supplemental draft of players under contract in other leagues.

It also complains about the NFL's exclusive relationship with men who serve as game officials. The suit says that as long as the USFL's schedule did not conflict with the NFL's, these officials should have been allowed to work for both. But the NFL, it charges, did not let its officials work USFL games. "For the sole purpose of attempting to inhibit the plaintiffs' ability to offer major-league professional football on a competitive level with the defendant NFL member clubs."

## Cub Manager Frey Voted Best in National League

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**NEW YORK** — Jim Frey of the Chicago Cubs, who took over a team that finished 20 games under .500 in 1983 and guided it to the Eastern Division title in 1984, was named National League manager of the year late Wednesday by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Frey, appointed last October as the 41st manager in club history, received 16 first-place votes and 101 points from the 24 BBWAA members who participated. Dave Johnson, who led the New York Mets from last place in 1983 to second place in the Eastern Division in his first season, received 4 first-place votes and 72 points.

The Cubs in 1983 finished fifth with a 71-81 record, but Frey got them turned around with a blend of youngsters and veterans acquired in canny trade acquisitions engineered by General Manager Dallas Green.

Fighting neck-and-neck with the Mets, the Cubs pulled away in this season's last two weeks with timely victories over their closest rivals.

A team with a blend of aging but still productive veterans and talent-

ed youngsters, the Cubs flourished under the even-handed guidance of their 52-year-old manager. Frey directed Chicago to a 96-65 record, best in the league. The Cubs finished 6½ games ahead of the Mets, but lost the playoffs to San Diego in five games.

The last time the Cubs had won a championship of any kind was in 1945, when they won the league pennant before losing the World Series to the Detroit Tigers.

"I was trying my best not to get fired," said Frey, whose contract expires at the end of next year. "I thought my main contribution was that I gave the players the best opportunity to individually succeed to whatever their ability is."

"This is the result of a ball club that played good for six months," he said.

"We fought our way through. In the first months, we struggled — when we stayed in contention I felt very good about that. I'd say the first couple of months were the toughest."

The two writers from each National League city awarded points on a 5-3-1 basis. Frey's name appeared on 23 of the 24 ballots; others receiving votes were Dick Williams of San Diego (41 points) and Bob Lillis of Houston (21).

In his previous stint as a major-league manager Frey led Kansas City to the American League pennant in 1980 before losing to Philadelphia — then managed by Green — in the World Series.

He opened the 1981 season as manager of the Royals but was dismissed in the second half of the strike-shortened season and replaced by Dick Howser. Frey was a hitting coach with the Mets in 1982, helping to develop slugger Darryl Strawberry.

Before managing at Kansas City, Frey had spent 15 years in the Baltimore Orioles system as a coach and manager after retiring as an active player.

Although he played professional baseball as an outfielder for 14 seasons, Frey never made it to the big leagues despite a career minor-league average of .302.

He won two batting titles in the minors and was voted most valuable player in the Texas League in 1957.



Jim Frey

## Building for the 1988 Games, Seoul Stays Ahead of the Game

**By Moley Myers**  
**United Press International**  
LONDON — It is called The Korean Morning Calm, but South Korea's calm has given way to feverish excitement as Seoul prepares for the 1988 Olympic Games.

The countdown for the world's biggest sports extravaganza began in earnest as soon as the Olympic flame flickered out at Los Angeles on Aug. 12, signaling the end of the 1984 Summer Games. But the Seoul organizing has been steaming ahead: ever since the city was awarded the Games at the International Olympic Congress at Baden Baden, West Germany, in 1981.

In fact, large-scale construction

was being carried out even before Seoul won the bid in a two-way contest against Nagoya, Japan.

Seoul officials anticipate that 13,000 athletes from a record 150 countries will compete for medals in 23 sports from Sept. 17 to Oct. 2, 1988.

For all practical purposes, Seoul will be up and running two years before the Olympics when it hosts the 1986 Asian Games. All facilities will be ready for use then, apart from the Olympic villages for athletes and media, which will be added to the national sports complex, scheduled for completion by the end of 1985.

In preparing its bid, the organiz-

ing committee estimated that 33 competition venues would be needed, 17 of which already existed. Construction of the others is on or ahead of schedule; a spectacular \$57-million Olympic stadium was inaugurated last month.

Covering an area of 132,000 square meters (1,420,840 square feet) and with a seating capacity of 100,000, the stadium is designed in the form of a typical Yi dynasty porcelain, with its two-tier theater-style stands covered by a curving roof.

It took seven years to build and is the centerpiece of the sports complex, situated near the athletes' village. The stadium will be used for

the Games' opening and closing ceremonies, soccer and track and field events.

The stadium was the final piece in the 545,000-square-meter jigsaw that makes up the Seoul Sports Complex, constructed along the Han River, which runs through the capital's southern district.

In addition to the stadium, the complex also houses a 12,000-seat-capacity indoor swimming pool and a 1,330-square-meter gymnasium for boxing.

Most of the other events will be staged four kilometers (2.49 miles) from the stadium at the National Sports Complex, which is already under construction.

Its major facilities there will comprise a 6,000-capacity velodrome, three gymnasiums with a total capacity of 26,000 for gymnastics, weightlifting and fencing and a 10,000-capacity natatorium for swimming, diving and water-polo.

The venues are slated for completion by the end of 1985, and construction will start the following year on the athletes' and media villages, which will accommodate 20,000.

The athletes' village, built on a 447,000-square-meter site, will include 2,160 apartments and a dining hall capable of serving 2,000. The media village, the first since the 1972 Munich Olympics, will have facilities for 7,000.

Unlike the sprawling 1984 Summer Olympics, most of the events at the Seoul Games will take place within 35 kilometers of the capital,

with a few events scheduled for Taejeon, Taejeon, Pusan and Kwangju.

Construction has begun on the equestrian venue, a 1.1-million-square-meter site, 16 kilometers outside Seoul. The facility, to be completed early in 1986, will have spectator stands for 25,000, as well as stables and horse-bathing pools.

Work began on two projects last June — the Han River course for rowing and canoeing, 11 kilometers from the Olympic village, and the yachting marina at Pusan, Korea's largest port city, 480 kilometers from Seoul.

The Han course will be 2,250 meters (7,381 feet) long and 130 meters wide; the site will be operational by December 1985, when the marina will also be completed.

In Suwon, Songnam and Yongin (all within an hour's drive of Seoul), construction of venues for handball, hockey, wrestling, judo and tennis, are underway.

Two gymnasiums under construction, one at the national university here, will provide venues for volleyball and table tennis, making its Olympic debut, with 5,000 and 8,000 capacities.

Apart from yachting, the only sport being staged far afield is soccer where qualifying matches will take place in Kwangju (325 kilometers from Seoul), Taejeon (200 kilometers) and Taejeon (200 kilometers), in addition to Seoul.

The city expects more than 350,000 foreign tourists for the Games, with an additional 100,000

expatriate South Koreans returning for visits.

Accommodation should prove no problem. Seoul has 54 international-level hotels with more than 12,000 rooms; an additional 13 hotels, providing 3,000 rooms, will be built prior to the Games. Traditional inns and private homes will also be available.

Seoul has three electric train lines and two subway lines in operation, one of which connects the sports complex with downtown. An expressway network links Seoul with provincial cities and towns where some of the events are to be staged, and there is an international airport at Pusan, site of yachting events.

Seoul's major airport, Gimpo, serves 12 international airlines and more than 200 passenger planes arrive and depart weekly. Gimpo handles five million passengers yearly; with planned expansion that will be increased to nine million.

Costs directly associated with the Olympics, including expenses for preparing 112 competition, training and support facilities, are estimated at \$1.66 billion. In addition, about \$1.35 billion will be needed for such indirectly related projects as sanitation improvements, traffic flow and communications.

Seoul's goal is to break even on direct Olympic expenses, a sharp contrast from the privately-funded Los Angeles Games that showed a profit of \$150 million.

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## SCOREBOARD

## World Cup Soccer/Europe

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6	GROUP 7
Belgium 3, Albania 1	Poland 3, Greece 1	West Germany 5, Sweden 0	England 5, Finland 0	Wales 1, Hungary 2	Switzerland 1, Denmark 1	Norway 1, Republic of Ireland 0
Spain 3, Iceland 0	France 3, Yugoslavia 1	Poland 3, Greece 1	Belgium 3, Albania 1	Wales 1, Hungary 2	Switzerland 1, Denmark 1	Norway 1, Republic of Ireland 0

## Standings, Schedules

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6	GROUP 7
Belgium 1, Albania 1	Poland 1, Greece 1	West Germany 1, Sweden 1	England 1, Finland 1	Wales 1, Hungary 1	Switzerland 1, Denmark 1	Norway 1, Republic of Ireland 1
Spain 1, Iceland 1	France 1, Yugoslavia 1	Poland 1, Greece 1	Belgium 1, Albania 1	Wales 1, Hungary 1	Switzerland 1, Denmark 1	Norway 1, Republic of Ireland 1

## Transition

BASEBALL	BASEBALL	BASEBALL	BASEBALL	BASEBALL	BASEBALL	BASEBALL
MINNESOTA — Volwed Al Williams, pitcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release, Assistant General Manager, shortstop, and Garry Louschevsky, outfielder, to the Minnesota Twins.	MINNESOTA — Volwed Al Williams, pitcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release, Assistant General Manager, shortstop, and Garry Louschevsky, outfielder, to the Minnesota Twins.	MINNESOTA — Volwed Al Williams, pitcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release, Assistant General Manager, shortstop, and Garry Louschevsky, outfielder, to the Minnesota Twins.	MINNESOTA — Volwed Al Williams, pitcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release, Assistant General Manager, shortstop, and Garry Louschevsky, outfielder, to the Minnesota Twins.	MINNESOTA — Volwed Al Williams, pitcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release, Assistant General Manager, shortstop, and Garry Louschevsky, outfielder, to the Minnesota Twins.	MINNESOTA — Volwed Al Williams, pitcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release, Assistant General Manager, shortstop, and Garry Louschevsky, outfielder, to the Minnesota Twins.	MINNESOTA — Volwed Al Williams, pitcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release, Assistant General Manager, shortstop, and Garry Louschevsky, outfielder, to the Minnesota Twins.

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## Football

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6	GROUP 7
Belgium 3, Albania 1	Poland 3, Greece 1	West Germany 5, Sweden 0	England 5, Finland 0	Wales 1, Hungary 2	Switzerland 1, Denmark 1	Norway 1, Republic of Ireland 0
Spain 3, Iceland 0	France 3, Yugoslavia 1	Poland 3, Greece 1	Belgium 3, Albania 1	Wales 1, Hungary 2	Switzerland 1, Denmark 1	Norway 1, Republic of Ireland 0

## Standings, Schedules

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6	GROUP 7
Belgium 1, Albania 1	Poland 1, Greece 1	West Germany 1, Sweden 1	England 1, Finland 1	Wales 1, Hungary 1	Switzerland 1, Denmark 1	Norway 1, Republic of Ireland 1
Spain 1, Iceland 1	France 1, Yugoslavia 1	Poland 1, Greece 1	Belgium 1, Albania 1	Wales 1, Hungary 1	Switzerland 1, Denmark 1	Norway 1, Republic of Ireland 1

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BASEBALL	BASEBALL	BASEBALL	BASEBALL	BASEBALL	BASEBALL	BASEBALL
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## Transition



